INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 87. BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 12 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928 Apr.			
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,,40
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,604
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@To marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro a India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883
5th July	DUMANA ..	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

13th April	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

	VARELA ..	Buseh via Karachi
	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
	BARODA ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
	xELLORA ..	dombassa.
	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa.

xtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 560/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the following sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buseh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Bank, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	18 April
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar.	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	18 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg.- "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th April	19th April
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 358.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

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Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

Mosquito Curtains

of extra strong Pure white English nets

ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Net. Rs. each.	Round Net. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft..	5/8/	6/6/
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PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA

Any other size or quality to order Special discount for Trade.

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166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

33-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22297.

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FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI

SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

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WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Ezra Building D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wisb their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

MUNSHI for Hindustani for European Ladies and Gentlemen, free of charge (Reference from China and Mesopotamia). Railway Officers preferred! Apply Box No 2122 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R823

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI. Elice Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A R814

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

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OOTACAMUND TO LET—ROSSMOYNE large commodious BUNGALOW. Fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or Large Families, Drawing Room, Ante-room Dining room Pantry, Office, Glaze Verandah, four bed-rooms, five Bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse Stalls, Coachhouse, Garage, Poultry House, Dog kennels and Tennis Court Apply to the undersigned:—Messrs Dastur & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Bldg Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
C 30248

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS, BOOK-SELLERS and BOOK-LOVERS to buy books cheaply. Rate of shilling is ten annas only. Books on all subjects available. Marathi books are sold at half price. Make your choice out of a large stock of English books—novels, essays, poetical works, books on India—at only 8 annas per copy. A sure bargain for the purchaser. Up-country orders for assorted books, English or Marathi, are promptly executed. No catalogues. 8 annas' books include: Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Garden of Verses;" Gertrude Page's "Supreme Desire" and "The Pathway"; Conan Doyle's "White Company;" Ballantyne's "Martin Rattler" and "Dog Crusoe"; Select poetical works of Shelley; Wordsworth, Oscar Wilde; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith"; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive"; De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" Molier's Separate plays; Quiller-Couch's "Historical tales from Shakespeare" and a good many books on India. S. GOVIND AND CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R812.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APPLY for free leaflets of our Crossword Competition No. 2, Rs. 200 in cash prizes. Entry fee As. 8 only. S. C. Office. ERANHIPALAM S. Malabar.
T R825

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SAFE SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held at its Registered Office 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1928, at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)

DINSHAW PETIT.
Liquidator.
30244

THE BOMBAY INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1928, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

DINSHAW PETIT,
Liquidator.
30245

NOTICE.

Dear Devidas.—I am very sorry to hear that you have left Bombay and in so doing you have followed my footsteps your parents and also father-in-law (who have come specially for you,) and all of the family regret your absence. I hope you will let them know your resorting place and health. I assure that your information will be private and confidential.

6-4-1928.

P. G. KAPADIA.
R821

RE: THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th day of June, 1928, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned at his Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys, to come in and to prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts and claims are proved.

Dated at Bombay, this 2nd day of April, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
30212

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF KUMBAKONAM.

O.S. NO. 51 of 1927.

N. SRINIVASA IYENGAR and others Plaintiffs.

(1) VADILAL CHUNILAL, (2) JHAISING BHAI CHUNILAL, (3) ACHARATHLAL CHUNILAL, (4) DHAYABHAI CHUNILAL Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs in the above suit have as Trustees of the Estate of J. B. Venkatachalapathi Iyer sued defendants for Rs. 3,720-7-0 due on dealings had by the defendants and their Firm of 'Maneckchand Gordhandas' and the said suit is posted to 16-4-1928 for disposal, this is to inform the parties concerned that unless they appear and state their objections, if any, to the said Court at 10 A.M., on 16-4-1928 the suit will be heard and decided 'ex-parte'.

N. THIRUVENGADATHA AYYANGAR,
Vakil for plaintiffs,
22-3-1928.
30239

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SENTINEL STEAM COACH SERVICE BETWEEN POONA AND LONAVLA.

On and from the 15th April, 1928, Sentinel Steam Coach Service will be introduced between Poona and Lonavla and run to the following timings:—

DOWN.

Lonavla	d.	11-15	d.	18-50
Malavli	,,	11-24	,,	18.59
Kamshet	,,	11-35	,,	19-10
Sate	,,	11-46	,,	19-21
Vadgaon	,,	11-50	,,	19-25
Talegaon	,,	11-57	,,	19-32
Shelarwadi	,,	12-10	,,	19-45
Chinchvad	,,	12-21	,,	19-56
Kirkee	,,	12-34	,,	20-09
Bhamburda	,,	12-45	,,	20-20
Poona	,,	12-53	,,	20-28

UP.

Poona	d.	6-15	d.	14-00
Bhamburda	,,	6-22	,,	14-07
Kirkee	,,	6-30	,,	14-15
Chinchvad	,,	6-46	,,	14-31
Shelarwadi	,,	7-04	,,	14-49
Talegaon	,,	7-19	,,	15-04
Vadgaon	,,	7-28	,,	15-13
Sate	,,	7-33	,,	15-18
Kamshet	,,	7-45	,,	15-30
Malavli	,,	7-58	,,	15-43
Lonavla	,,	8-15	,,	16-00

2. On and from the same date 16 UP and 18 UP Passenger trains will run to following timings not stopping at Bhamburda, Chinchvad, Shelarwadi, Talegaon, Vadgaon, Kamshet and Malavli.

		16 UP.	18 UP.
Poona	a.	5-15*	a. 13-05*
	d.	5-50	d. 13-45
V. T.	a.	12-45	a. 20-00

*As at present.

3. 19 DN. Poona Express and 35 DN. Madras Express will run to following revised timings from Lonavla to Poona.

		19 DN.	35 DN.
Lonavla	a.	10-51	a. 11-32
	d.	10-56	d. 12-00
Kirkee	d.	11-57	d. 13-01
Poona	a.	12-10	a. 13-12
	d.	——	d. 13-23*

*As at present.

4. 19 DN. will cease stopping at Vadgaon and Talegaon and 35 DN. at Talegaon.

5. For detailed timings of the above trains see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30250

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHUBAI, alias Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Liladhar Monji has contracted with our clients for absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances the land and hereditaments together with a house standing thereon and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or claim in or to or upon the said land hereditaments premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at 29, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land with a house standing thereon, situate at Ghatkoper in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, Taluka Salsette, Pot Tukadi Kurla, being part of Survey No. 255 and 256 admeasuring 1125-28 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Karsondas Narayandas, on the West by a road 12 feet wide and beyond that by the land of Sadashiv Krishna Bhatt, on the South by a private road 20 feet wide kept and maintained by Ranchhoddas Dharsey Hingwala and on the North by a private Street and by the property of Joshi.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1928.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
30249

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWAN NUSSARWAN IRANI of Andheri has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 7 of Andheri admeasuring 130 square yards, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right title interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 11th April, 1928. 30252

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF LITHO PRESSES OF BOMBAY AND MOFFUSSIL, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND FRAME MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell in suitable lots by public auction on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th day of April 1928 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Hate" Litho Press, situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, the remaining machineries etc. of said Press comprising large quantity of litho inks, various colours paper cutting machine, heir belting, cameras with accessories, saw mill and frame making machineries such as circular saw machine, bend saw machine with saws, drilling machine, cutting machine, plane machine, platform scale, cases of die and taps, litho papers, Press furniture, shelves, tables chairs, clocks, Milner's safe, printed labels, pictures, machinery parts, iron scraps and other goods pertaining to Press.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Habibu Rehman of Kurla at the auction sale dated 5-2-1928.

1 Camera with stand.
1 Columbia Motor Car No. Bom. 5891.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2099 of 1927 (Oomer Hajee Oosman vs Mohamed Dada Hajee) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold, silver and diamond ornaments such as big diamond rose ring, gold bangles, necklace, earrings, kadas, pootlies, gugri, gold chains, buttons, gold watch, nose ring, and a lot of silver ornaments, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos. Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Bai Ayeshabai vs. A. M K. Dehlvi and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, Gold and Silver ornaments such as gold watch with gold chain, gold bangles, imitation rubies, pearls, gold watch with wristlet, gold buttons, rings, buckles, one silver tea set consisting of tea, coffee and sugar pots, milk jug, syphon, water jug, etc., etc

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
133, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22736.

SALE OF 34 CASES OF BLEACHED AMERICAN SEWING YARN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for Mr. Wilfrid Rycroft Padgett, the Receiver appointed under the Decree of the High Court of Bombay passed on the 9th day of January, 1928, in suit No. 2022 of 1927 (Messrs. M. J. Emden Sons Limited vs. Gopaldas Ramlal) in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said Receiver in the said Decree will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the sale rooms the following:—

31 Cases Bleached American Sewing Yarn. 28-2 Quality No. 136.
3 Cases Bleached American Sewing Yarn. Quality No. 694.

Each case contains 30 bundles of 10 lbs. each. (Grey yarn before bleaching).

Full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Britain's Magnificent Naval Epic.
It is in Name and in Fact

SECOND TO NONE

featuring

MOORE MARRIOTT

LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
AND
SCREAMING "CHRISTIE" COMEDY.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

JOHN BARRYMORE

The World's Greatest Dramatic Actor in the greatest of all Screen Achievement.

DON JUAN

The Greatest Lover of All Ages!
The Greatest Romantic Character of Tradition!
One of the most lavishly produced picture ever made with a dazzling array of Stars!

ROME AND ROMANCE

of The Era of Glory, Magnificence and Prosperity of the "Eternal City"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PASSIONATE LOVE

A Virile French Drama featuring

EMMY LYNN

Also an Interesting Topical Film
FOREST WEALTH.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"

Laugh and the World Laughs with you.
Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

PATHE CINEMA

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DAILY CHANGE OF
REGINALD DENNY
PICTURES. TO-DAY
FAST WORKER.

NEXT SATURDAY

CONRAD VEIDT
IN
A MAN'S PAST
AT
THE CAPITO

PRECIOUS CINEM

Management:
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORAT OF INDIA.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY NEW PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS 6-30, 8-30 and 10
THURSDAY, 12th April.
REGINALD DENNY
in
"ROLLING HOME"
FRIDAY, 13th April.
VERGINIA VALLI
in
EGE"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

RATHER QUIET MARKET—WEATHER FORECAST—FAVOURABLE—LONG LIQUIDATION—NATURAL REACTION—FUTURES 17 TO 23 POINTS LOWER.

New York, April 10.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points but scattered buying soon wiped out the weakness and prices recorded a small rise of 2 points over previous closing prices. The weather map did not show any important change but the forecast being favourable, buyers became rather nervous and prices ruled quiet and were quoted some 6 points lower at noon. Later on long liquidation with a view to secure profits helped the decline on reaction theory and the market closed at the lowest level of the day at loss of 17 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 20 points at 20.10c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 19.68c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 10.

Previous Close:—19.63.
10 a.m.:—19.58 —.05 Opening.
10-09 a.m.:—19.65 plus .02 Highest.
11 a.m.:—19.58 —.05.
12 noon:—19.57 —.06.
3 p.m.:—19.45 —.18 Close Lowest.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the followipg cable from New York dated 10th instant.

"New York market eased on long liquidation."

Reuter:—"The market was easy. Prices declined on favourable Western belt forecast and realising."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

"Decline due to profit taking and more favourable weather."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 11.

F.P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 10-4-28	7491000	12026000
Receipts Yesterday do	20000	32000
Exports to date do	5878000	9162000
Stock at Ports 9-4-28	1671000	2284000
„ Interior Towns do	835000	922000
„ Liverpool 5-4-28	850000	1323000
Visible Supply 9-4-28	4497000	6176000
Quantity in Sight do	12639000	17036000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 10.

May	19.58 —.20
July	19.45 —.18
October	19.26 —.25
December	19.15 —.17
January	19.07 —.22
Middling Spot	20.10 —.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 10.

May	19.38 —.18
July	19.22 —.17
Middling Spot	19.68 —.19

NEW YORK.

New York, April 10.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.71
July	19.58
October	19.40

New York, Noon Call.

May	19.71
July	19.57
October	19.40

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

May	19.49
July	19.33
October	19.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 10.

Demand Bills 487.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot 15 1-8

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 10.

Silver—Market closed quietly. Steady.
Spot 26 1-4
Forward 26 3-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 10.

Bar Gold, [illegible] per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, April-May shipment Sellers £5-0

Castorseed, Bombay, April-May shipment Sellers £7-12-6

Rapeseed, [illegible]ria, ton, April-May shipment Hull Sellers £18-3-9

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED STRONG PRICES ROSE 26 POINTS—BUYERS CAUTIOUS—SOME PROFIT TAKING—SMALL SPOT DEMAND—SALES 5,000 BALES—FUTURES 16 TO 21 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, April 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened strong at a rise of 26 points on reports of unfavourable weather and bullish boll weevil report. The firmness was well maintained during the early part of the session but later on reports of favourable forecast of weather influenced long liquidation. The market closed at a net rise of 16 to 21 points. Spot demand was quiet and sales amounted 5,000 Bales. Middling American spot prices rose 24 points to 11.15d. per lb.

East Indian spot prices were raised by 25 points and F. G. Broach is quoted at 9.65d.

Empire futures closed quiet but steady at a rise of 15 to 18 points.

Egyptian Futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 26 to 37 points. Spot Sakel improved 25 points to 21.15d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th instant:—

"Weather Cold, cold rains Central belt, East Texas and South Texas."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 10th instant:—

1. "Very Bullish Boll-Weevil Report and unfavourable weather stimulating purchases. Expect higher."

2. Spinners are said to be largely uncovered. There are very few sellers. Planting is delayed by bad weather."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

"Our opinion is unchanged. We believe the American markets will be very susceptible to any unfavourable crop reports, and we continue to advise purchases an any set-backs."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D|- 10th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Advance caused by unfavourable reports of crop by Boll-Weevil and owing to colder weather over the cotton belt. There is less disposition to buy, also spinners operating cautiously prospect better weather reports."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Abnormally cold weather in entire Belt heavy rain in Eastern Belt.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.25 plus .25
Fine	8.45 plus .25
Superfine	8.65 plus .25
Bengal, Good	8.05 plus .25
Fully Good	8.25 plus .25
Fine	8.45 plus .25
Oomra, Good	8.55 plus .25
Fully Good	8.80 plus .25
Fine	9.05 plus .25
Broach, Fully Good	9.65 plus .25
Fine	9.90 plus .25
Superfine	10.15 plus .25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

April	20.37 plus .27
May	20.47 plus .26
June	20.57 plus .29
July	20.65 plus .27
August	20.63 plus .27
September	20.63 plus .27
October	20.80 plus .35
November	20.75 plus .35
December	20.75 plus .35
January	20.67 plus .37
February	20.65 plus .37
March	20.62 plus .37
April	20.62 plus .37

Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot 21.15 plus .25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.57 plus .16
May	10.62	10.52 plus .16
June		10.47 plus .16
July	10.52	10.42 plus .16
August		10.35 plus .17
September		10.28 plus 19
October	10.29	10.21 plus .19
November		10.16 plus .21
December		10.16 plus .21
January	10.20	10.14 plus .20
February		10.13 plus .20
March	10.16	10.13 plus .20
April		10.12 plus .20
Middling Spot		11.15 plus .24

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 10.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 10.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.41 5-8
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.11 1-2
T. T. Brussels on London 34.96
T. T. Madrid on London 29.02
T. T. Milan on London 92.46
T. T. Berne on London 25.34
T. T. Paris on London 124.02
T. T. London on Prague 164.75

BOMBAY.

GOOD BUYING POWER—FIRM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED VERY STEADY.

Bombay, April 11.

Following a setback of 18 points in New York Futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 373 for Broach July August delivery. There was absence of sellers and on buying several thousand bales by a local house, prices improved to Rs. 374-12. The market ruled very steady at this level and improved further on firm Liverpool opening advices. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 368-8
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 375-8
Fine M. G. Oomra May 339
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 314

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 11.

Following a rise of 2 points at Liverpool the local forward market opened at Rs. 376 for July-August Broach. After declining As. 4 prices firmed up on steady buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broah A.|M.	369	0	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	376	4	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	341	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	316	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

April	..... 228.90—6.10
July	..... 234.60—1.30
October	..... 238.70—1.80

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 11.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	nil	200

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 11.

Bengal 315 May
Broach 367 A/M.
Broach 375 J/A.
Oomra 340 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	339	332	325	318	310
S. P.	337	330	323	316	308
Rajputana	339	332	325	318	310
Broach		386	381	374	369
Punjab American		402	397	390	382
Kadi Viramgaon		391	286	279	27[illegible]
Dholera		387	382	375	370
Kalajin		393	388	381	376
Surat		447	442	437	432
Rajpipla		447	442	437	432
Navsari		472	467	462	457
Oomra No. 3	357	350	343	333	
C. P. No. 1	382	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 2	275	263	356	346	
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Muthia			322	312	302

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

	Ready	Delivery Contract	
	Red leafy	April	May
Bengal Superfine	325		
Bengal Fine	320		
Bengal FG.	310		
Sind-Punjab Fine	320		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	310		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360/62		
Nagpur Fine	360/62		
Yeotmal Fine	350/52		
Arvi Fine	350/52		
Amraoti Fine	345/47		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345		
Mulkapur Fine	335/37		
Khandesh Fine	322/25		
Muthia Fine			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	380		
Purna FG. GS.	345		
Parbhani, Sailu FG. GS.			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345		
Surat		+75	
Navsari		+95	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine		+13/4	
		A./May	
Western MG.	380	—2/3	
Western HG.			
Cambodia	440		
Miraj/Sangli	395		
Compta Good	400	+28	
Dholera		+3/4	
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8	

MESSRS BRIUL CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, April 11.

In view of the continued increase in the stock, and the persistently slack Trade demand, the position of the local market looks to be distinctly unhealthy andwe would once again like to warn our friends that there is considerable danger in keeping to the bull side of the market. The recent serious Fire in Karachi has resulted in Merchants there experiencing great difficulty in getting the necessary Insurance cover on their stocks, and consequently Cotton from the Bengal side is hereafter likely to be diverted to our market, thereby still further adding to the arrivals which are already unwieldy. Godowns in the Cotton Depot at Sewri are now no longer available and the time is very near when Commission Agents will be compelled to refuse further consignments owing to lack of the necessary accommodation. How, in these circumstances, anything attractive can be found in the bull side of the market is beyond our comprehension.

We strongly recommend to alll our friends sales of actual Cotton whenever practicable.

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 11.

London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	.....	2 7	0
Closing	.....	2 7	0
New York Cent	.....	57 5	0
Silver Ready	.....	59 8	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Chaitra	59|8	59|9	'9|7	'9|7
Vaishakha	59|9	59|10	59|8	59|8

GOLD.

Bombay, April 11.

Gold Ready	.....	21 7	0
Chaitra	.....	21 6	6
Vaishakha	.....	21 7	0
National City:			

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 11.

B C Rate T T 1/1 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 April,
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 April
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 7/32 May

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 131
Banks buying 60 Days 128

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 136-3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 178-3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 135-1/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.8 7/32 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 11th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 9/16 10th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34 96 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25 34 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.40 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 10th inst £4-4-11-1/2 11th inst. £4-4-11
Silver London Ready 10th inst 26-1/4 11th inst. 26-1/4
Silver London Forward 10th inst 26 3/16 11th inst. 26 3/16
Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 57-3/8 11th inst. 57-3/8
London Discounts 3 months 10th inst. 4 1/32 p.c. 11th inst. 4 1/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months 10th inst. 4-1/8 p.c. 11th inst. 4-1/8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 11.
Since 1st September.
In full pressed Bales.
5 days.

		This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,791	280,579	305,727
Central India	2,365	265,809	262,997
Parsi & Nagar	3,513	265,809	182,706
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,088	102,153	64,321
Berar	11,439	593,034	530,060
Central Provinces	4,913	261,031	216,696
Total Oomras	26,114	767,920	1,562,507
Dholera	562	102,652	106,991
N.-W. Provinces	201	62,968	54,022
Rajputana	1,006	39,445	44,455
Sind-Punjab	119	131,421	108,879
Broach	14,625	97,851	95,075
Coompta & Dharwar	3,529	30,277	54,620
Westerns-Northerns	968	8,336	24,357
Cocconada			399
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	351	11,117	7,461
Persian	106	4,455	3,514
American		a31,298	104,603
Egyptian & African	760	28,236	38,549
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	51
Total	48,380	2,315,984	2,248,391

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 11.
1st Sept. to 5th April.
In full pressed Bales.
Yesterday

		This year	Last year
Europe	8,290	436,606	219,994
Japan & China	6,200	691,956	1,107,224
Coast Ports		17,851	9,799
Up-country by Rail		61,852	73,567
Afloat in harbour for: Europe		25,254	12,764
China & Japan			
Total	14,490	1,233,519	1,423,348

STOCKS AND SHARES.

UNFOUNDED STRIKE RUMOURS

SHARP DECLINE IN TATA IRONS

Bombay, April 11.

MILL SHARES.

Considerabe excitement was witnessed to-day on the Stock Exchange. Various rumours influenced considerable selling and liquidation causing further weakness. Cotton mill shares opened quiet but steady at prices slightly lower than yesterday's close. There was absence of buyers and prices declined in sympathy with a sharp fall in Tata Iron shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 905 Ex.D. and closed at Rs. 897|8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 851|4 and closed at Rs. 855. Pearls opened at Rs. 566|4 and after declining to Rs. 562|8 improved Rs. 563|12. Century closed at Rs. 403|12 after opening at Rs. 411|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section there was considerable selling pressure in Tata Iron shares. Unfounded rumours of strike at Jamshedpur and alleged weak position of some bull operators influenced heavy long liquidation and bear selling. The confidence was impaired and in the absence of buyers prices registered a sharp decline. It is also rumoured that some bear operators are busy circulating false rumours. In some corners it is feared that the settlement will not pass peacefully. Various moves are always working in speculative activities and remains to be seen what in store for Operators and Brokers. Bombay Burmah shares ruled weak. Alcock was also hammered. Scindia shares were steady Tata Hydros have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 30. There was good demand for Central Bank shares.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed till Monday for clearing purposes.

COTTON

Bombay, April 10.

Paid up	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	391/4
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dying	897|8
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	403/12
100 Colaba Land	130
50 Central India Pt.	511/4
100 Coorla	170
100 Crescent	167/2
250 Curim	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	600
200 Edward Sassoon	102/8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/14/0
100 Elphiston	16
150 Fazulbhoy	855
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	80
100 Gokak	121/4 xd.
100 Indian Bleaching	305
100 Indore Malwa	361/4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	23
150 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	242|8
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Scd.	7
1000 Morarjee	1860
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1860
200 New Great	270
10 New City	110
100 Pabaney	270
100 Pearl	563/12
100 Phoenix	417/8
250 Simplex	167/8
100 Sholapur	7700
50 Swan	135
100 Swadeshi	507/8
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	8000

BANKS.

217 Imperial	1477/8
127 Imperial	367/8
50 India	90
20 Baroda	91
25 Central	2572
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	13[illegible]
1/Cen. Prov. Rly	101
100 Dhond Baramati	109
100 Gujerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/9
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	702/3

MISCELLANEOUS

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	118
100 Andhra Valley	765
100 Alcock	412/8
125 B. Burma	827/8
10 B. Burma No. 1	295
10 Br. India Insurance	8/12
8sh Rt. Burma Pet.	4/13
100 B. Tramway	152/8
50 B. Tramway	68
200 Bombay Steam	267/8
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bundi Cement	22/8
200 Indian Cement	301/14
Central India Mining	18
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd	1
100 Katni Deferred	865
100 Katni Ordinary	237/8
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10 Shivrajpur	39/4
75 Tata Iron Ord.	85
20 Tata Iron Defd	302/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
1080 Tata Hydro	1137/8
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	587/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	320
215 Scindhia Steam	16/8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 11.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 106-4.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

FORWARD RATES:—17th April sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market:—Rather steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 11.

3 Months 4-1|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 per cent.
One Month 5-1|2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 5-8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £54 1-2
Eastern Bank £7 1-4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 3-8
Conversion Loan £77 1-2
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £102 7-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71
Consols £56 1-4
War Loan 5 per cent. £103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1-4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 11.

200 H. Rambhagat Broach 385
100 H. Rambhagat Mivagam 386
200 Volkart Bros. Dakor 385
100 Volkart Bros. Jambusar 385
200 Langli & Co. Dharmabad 368
100 Langli & Co. Bombay Press 315
100 Toyomankwa Malkapur 326
100 Forbes & Co. Jaipur 319
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Nagpur 364 1/2
200 L. K. Vashanjee Sindhkheda Badarpur 583

TATA IRON PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March, 1928 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	60,462
Ferro-Manganese	1,038
Steel Ingots	54,731
Finished Steel	33,080

100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref. 96/8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref. 1050
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. 1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref. 636
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 138
530 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. 485
500 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. 110

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 10.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week Ending 7-4-28.

Total in Sight 12,639,000 bales
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply 478,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 193,000 bales
American Cotton Visible Supply 4,497,600 bales
Other Cotton Visible Supply 215,000 bales.
Total Sales 30,520 bales
East Indian Cotton Sales 600 bales
East Indian Cotton Stock 33,000 bales
East Indian Cotton Forwarded 4,700 bales
East Indian Cotton Actual Export 300 bales.
American Cotton Afloat 139,000 bales
East Indian Cotton Afloat 22,000 bales
Total Afloat 224,000 bales
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton 258,000 bales

LINSEED.

London, April 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, April-May shipment, Sellers £17-17-6
Linseed La Plata C.I.F., ton, June-July shipment Hull sellers £15-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton,

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, May.-Aug. delivery paid and buyers 29 10 1-2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Sep-Dec. delivery buyers 31 1 1-2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, Afloat Sellers 50-6
Barletta Russo, per 63 1-2 lb, April-May shipment sellers 50-3
Wheat, South Australian, May shipment to U. K. paid 53-3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, spot Sellers 0-8 7-8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 10.

Copper, English Best Selected. £65 1-8
Copper Braziers, £74 3-4
Yellow Metal, £64 3-4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 5-8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 1-8
Tin, English Ingots, £236

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 10.

Java, Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:
July-Sept., per ewt. 14-3
Oct.-Dec., per ewt, 14 4 1-2
C and F Bombay:
July-Sept., per ewt. 14-4
C and F Karachi:
July-Sept. per ewt, 14 4 3-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1-2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1-32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.816 inches (.047 below normal).
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 20.712 inches (.046 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (2.2 above normal).
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (1.6 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour
Extent ofcloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/14, Highest 50/2, Lowest 49/12, Closing 50/1/6.
Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening 52/5, Highest 52/9/6, Closing 52/9.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13/6, Closing 4/12/8.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/11, Lowest 57/10, Closing 57/11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 11.

The market has ruled quiet and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Quieta Rs. 9|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 10|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 9|15 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 10|2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 9|8-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 11.

Wheat	32,881 Cwts.
Linseed	64,682 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	10,588 „
Gingellyseeds	4,998 „
Poppyseed	1,109 „
Groundnuts	41,018 „
Castorseed	35,473 „
Rice	7,619 „
Myrabollams	13,713 „
Cottonseed	90,645 „
Mowraseed	1,661 „
Gram	12,716 „
Joowar	19,716 „
Barley	997 „
Bajree	2,067 „
Coal	1,897 Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, April 9.

Wheat Ready	4/ 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/9
Wheat Assauj	4/8/9
Gram Ready	3/6 3/1z
Gram Jeth	3/8/3
Gram Assauj	3/12/6
Barley Ready	3/ 3/2
Barley Jeth	3/2/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/ 7/8
Rapeseed Jeth	7/5
Rapeseed Bisakh	7/2,6
Gwara Ready	2/14/

WEEKLY BULLION REPORT.

The following is the weekly Bullion report issued on the 11th Inst. by Messrs Devkaran Nanjee, Bombay:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 7 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week, the market ruled quiet within narrow limits but later declined on long liquidation and selling by Bazar operators and Commission Houses in consequence of heavy arrivals. At the close the prices went further down owing to a large number of delivery orders being issued. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-14 on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-6 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-8. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week, the highest price was 2-7 yesterday and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 5th instant.

The London price last received on Thursday the 5th instant is 26 1/4 d. i.e. 0 1/16 lower than the previous week's closing. The market was quiet and steady with China a moderate buyer while India both bought and sold. America has remained operating both ways. The New York price is 57 1/8 cents i. e 0 1/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/8 cents on the 3rd instant and the lowest 57 cents on the 5th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £1-4-11.

Looking to the steady tone of the Foreign markets, we are now not inclined to be very pessimistic as regards our local market and think that purchases made round about the present prices and scale down would ultimately result in profits.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended on 7th inst., the total mortality 590 was 8 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.0 The mortality for the 14th week of 1927 was 566 and death rate 22.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 707 and death rate 29.1.

Out of the total deaths 150 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 49 attacks (including 1 imported from Kalyan) and 27 deaths. Plague caused 21 attacks and 21 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 459 and compares favourably with that for the 14th week of 1927 when the figure was 389 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 356.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April 11.

The low pressure area over the Deccan has disappeared after giving numerous thunderstorms in the Madras Presidency.

There has been local rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula and nearly general rain in Tenasserim. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The temperature remains high along the Frontier but the Western disturbance is as yet feeble.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Mergui half; Tavoy, Tinnevelly and Kodaikanal quarter; and Trivandrum half.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

ORIENTAL GOVT. LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

A YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of Bombay completed the fifty-third year of its existence on Wednesday. At the annual general meeting of the shareholders held on Wednesday afternoon the Directors declared a dividend of Rs. 30 per share. Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Chairman, Board of Directors, presiding over the meeting said that the past year had been one of record progress and success. A large number of shareholders attended the meeting.

A MODEL OF ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said:—

Before I address you on the business before the meeting I desire to refer to the great loss the Company has sustained within the last few days by the sudden death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim who had been a member of the Board of Directors for 5-1|2 years and whose views and advice were at all times of great assistance to my colleagues and myself in our deliberations.

On the last few occasions on which I have addressed you at the annual or extraordinary general meetings of the Company my opening remarks have had reference to the wonderful progress which the Company has made in recent years, and that progress, as you must have observed from the Report for the year 1927, is being maintained in a surpassing degree, only equalled by the giants of the Life Assurance World to-day. The Report having been in your hands for some time, may, I presume, be taken as read, but before moving its adoption I desire to briefly refer to its most important features.

The increase in the amount of new business written on the books from 17,371 Policies assuring over 391 lakhs in 1926 to 21,418 Policies assuring over 468 lakhs in the year of account, is ample evidence of the continued improvement and expansion in the Company's organization. New centres of activity are being inaugurated every year from which to make more easy and more frequent the tours of the Company's officials throughout new productive areas in the country, thus providing for continuance of the steady expansion of the annual new business in the future.

Coming now to the Expenses of Management, it must be a matter of great gratification to you as it is to your Directors to note a substantial reduction in the ratio of expenses to premium income to 22.6 per cent., being 1 per cent. less than the ratio of the previous year. We can now look forward with confidence to further reductions in this ratio in future years until it becomes stabilized at a figure which will serve to indicate the "Oriental" as a model of economical management of a large and progressive Indian Life Assurance Company.

ENCOURAGING YOUNG INDIANS.

There is one other subject which I think it desirable to refer to, and that is the steps which are being taken by your Company to train up young Indians to take with credit to themselves and to the Company the places in future of the Company's officers at the Branches and at the Head Office. You will observe in the list of Head Office officials in the Report the name of Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., appearing for the first time as Assistant Actuary of the Company which appointment was made last year, and under the Company's scheme of appointments of University Graduates to a Special Apprentice Grade, there are now 13 young men undergoing training either at the Head Office or at the Company's Branches, and 5 having completed the period of their apprenticeship of three years have been given appointments in senior positions at the Company's Branches.

Gentlemen, you may well be proud of this great Life Assurance Company and its past record of achievement as an example of the results of team work between its responsible officials at the Head Office and at the Branches and Chief Agencies and their Staffs combined with the essential and valuable co-operation of its Field Representatives throughout India and elsewhere. In past years the record of success of the Company during the last few years would have been thought almost impossible of achievement, but experience has proved the contrary and who can therefore foretell with confidence what the limit of its future achievements may be. I can only say that given at all times the able and experienced guidance, team work and co-operation which the Company is fortunate in possessing at present there will be no limit to its future achievements and one day, perhaps closer than we can at present estimate, your Company will take its place among the greatest Life Assurance institutions of the world.

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1927 be adopted.

THE REPORT.

The report among other things stated as follows:—

The Funds now amount to Rs. 8,01,31,847-14-4 accumulated resources which afford to all Policy-holders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was over 5.4 per cent. after deduction of income-tax.

During the year 29,513 Life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 6,58,72,385. Of this number, 21,418 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,68,04,075 the premium income thereon being Rs. 26,44,300-5-0; Rs. 26,39,391-7-0 being annual premiums and Rs. 4,908-14-0 single premiums.

Three Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 3,464-6-0 the purchase price received being Rs. 29,309-7-0.

After re-electing the retiring Directors on the Board and appointing Auditors, the meeting came to a close.

TENDER FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 11th April 1928 tenders to the amount of p.1,700,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and were allotted approximately 59 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 18th April 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,25,25,000 were received and accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-0. From 4th to 10th April intermediate three months' bills for Rs. 14,00,000 were sold. Intermediate 3 months' bills will be issued from 12th to 16th April at Rs. 98-10-6.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 17th April 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 20th April 1928. Other conditions are as previously announced.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
Yearly Rs. 20	Yearly Rs. 25/-
Half „ „ 10	Half „ „ 12/8

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 10.

Receipts for week ending 5th April.	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Bengals	3369	4932
Oomras	60558	16301
Dholleras	8323	4503
Broach	25152	15748
Southerns	11763	10911
Persians	508	26
Americans	1882	5552
Egyptians	95	360
E. Africans	4633	5843
Other sorts		
Total	116283	68176

Exports for week ending 5th April.	Bales.
United Kingdom	2334
Continent	10228
China	26001
Japan	46427
Coast Ports	607
Total	85597

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	6604
China, Japan & Coast Ports	18650
Total	25254

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th April.			
1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
2267604	2482983	2797213	2618200	2703335

Exports from 1st Sept. to 5th April.	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	50218	5355	31014
Continent	384663	213913	350647
China	82301	148412	259731
Japan	609655	958812	983062
Coast Ports	17851	9799	19691
U. S. A.	1725	726	1450
Total	1146413	1337017	1645595

	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	23288	113400
Continent	387077	691400
China	150720	124693
Japan	1047131	997586
Coast Ports	13480	42969
U. S. A.	8180	
Totals	1639806	1974850

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 5th April 1928	61,852
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 5th April 1928	479,110
Same period last year	570,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers, and Mills in Bombay on 5th April 1928	630,850
Same time last year	609,255

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 27 to 31st Aug. 28	69,297
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 27 to 5th April 28	13,804
American cotton at Sea for India	37,584

INDIAN REVIEW

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THE LATE EARL OF OXFORD
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the February number and the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Fancy Fair at Ram Baug, C. P. Tank. Open to public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.
S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of March 29 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TIMINGS AT V. TERMINUS.

The revised timings of mail and express trains at Victoria Terminus is as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	06-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	16-00
Peshawar Express	06-15
Poona Mail	11-40
Poona Express	12-25
Nagpur Express	13-35
Calcutta Mail via Cheeoki ..	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19-10
Poona Express	19-25
Madras Express	21-30

Trains.	Departures. H.M.
Poona Express	07-45
Madras Express	08-15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	14-15
Calcutta Moil via Nagpur ..	16-00
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ..	20-30
Peshawar Express	22-30
Nagpur Express	23-15
Madras Mail	22-00

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday.

A CALENDAR FOR FOUR CENTURIES.

Mr. N. P. Sankoo Iyer of Messrs. Symons Barlow and Co. (Bombay, Post Box 877) has issued a calendar for four centuries (viz., 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th), which enables one "to find out what day of the week it is on any date" in that vast period.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th April to 6 a.m. of 11th April:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 86. Total mortality this day last year was 62.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM.

The South Indian residents of Bombay had the unique opportunity of having a Harikatha Kalakshepam from the well-known Bramsri Muthia Bagavathar from South India on Monday, the 9th evening.

The Bagavathar had kept the audience in rapture throughout by his exquisite music "Devagana" and beautiful exposition of the Philosophy underlying the theme "Valli Parinayam."

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE DELHI.

6016 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of March 1928:

Department	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Unani	337	1647	1984
Vedic	375	1762	2137
Surgical	566	1329	1895
	1278	4738	6016

Operations: Major 2; Minor 38.

VADNAGRA NAGAR MANDAL, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal an Exhibition of hand work of the ladies of the Vadnagra Nagars of Bombay such as knitting, embroidery, painting, sewing, spinning, weaving, etc., will be held in the 3rd week of June 1928.

Intending competitors are requested to send the articles for the exhibition (stating their age) to the Secretary of the Mandal, C|o. A|58 Panalal Terrace, Grant Road, by the 16th June at the latest. Prizes will be awarded for really excellent exhibits.

THE BRAHMO SAMAJ CENTENARY ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Secretary, Brahmo Samaj Centenary Committee, 210-6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, writes:—

On the occasion of the celebration of the Brahmo Samaj Centenary a number of medals and prizes will be awarded to the writers of best essays on the following subjects:—

1. "The Brahmo Samaj and Ram Mohan Roy." Open to children up to the age of 12.

2. "The work of the Brahmo Samaj during the last hundred years." Open to boys and girls of High Schools.

3. "The influence of the Brahmo Samaj on the progress of India." Open to College students.

The essays may be written in any of the following languages:—

1. English; 2. Bengali; 3. Hindi; 4. Urdu; 5. Marathi; 6. Gujarati; 7. Telugu; 8. Tamil; 9. Malayalam; 10. Kanarese; 11. Ooria; and 12. Khasi.

The essays must reach the Secretary on or before the 30th June, 1928.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackenzie" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Lindsay" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macbride" left Liverpool in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macvicar" left Suez in the evening of the 6th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Macintosh" arrived at London in the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Harmodius" arrived at London in the afternoon of the 10th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackay" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macnab" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackinlay" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackellar" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macnaughton" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of the 9th inst.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer S.S. "Khandalla" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning, the 14th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The B.I. S.S. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived at Havre on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme:
The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas.
Talk "The Bony Pillars that support our body."
By Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E.
Musings on Dr. Tagore's "Chitrangada" in Gujarati. By poet Lalitji.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Reports and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
LIGHT MUSIC AND RECITALS:
Phyllis Bell—In Recitals.
Audrey Hyslop—Mezzo Soprano.
The Bombay String Nonet.
9-30 p.m. The Nonet:
"Suite In C" Purcell.
1. Prelude. 2. Sarabande. 3. Minuet. 4. March.
Morceau "Reve" D'Ambrosio.
Violin Solo "Legende" Wieniawski.
Soloist:—D. J. Pereira.
9-45 p.m. Phyllis Bell:
(a) The Enchanted Shirt, Hay.
(b) The Knight's Toast, Anon.
9-55 p.m. Audrey Hyslop:
Chant Hindoue, Bemberg. With Celio Obligato.
10-5 p.m. The Nonet.
Morceau "Traumbild" Von Blon.
Two Norwegian Melodies, Ole Bull.
(a) Saterjenten's Sontag.
(b) Norwegian Melody.
10-25 p.m. Phyllis Bell:
(a) Magdalen, Henry Kingsley.
(b) Overheard on a Saltmarsh, Harold Monro.
(c) The Highwayman, Alfred Noyes.
10-35 p.m. Audrey Hyslop:
(a) Dream Tryst, Cadman.
(b) The Soldier's Wife, Tchaikowsky
(c) Lullaby, Mozart.
10-45 p.m. The Nonet:
Pizzicato Gavotte, "Herz An Herz" Latann.
"Berceuse Slav" Neruda.
Suite "Folk Song and Fiddle Dance" Percy Fletcher.
11-0 p.m. Experimental European Relay. An attempt will be made to relay P.C.J.J. the Experimental short-wave station of Messrs. Phillips Radio Eindhoven, Holland.

N.B.—We would remind listeners that successful reception cannot be guaranteed and the duration of the relay will depend upon the conditions obtaining.

Close Down at the completion of relay.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR

HUMILIATING RESTRICTIONS

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar, who is virtually interned in Ratnagiri for the last four years since his release from the Andamans arrived in Bombay on Wednesday with the permission of the Bombay Government to stay here for three weeks. He is directed not to make any public appearance or speech. He is also asked to inform Government about his programme for the next day 24 hours in advance and he must not stir outdoors after 11 p.m. It may be remembered that the period of his internment is to conclude on 12th January, 1929.

The Bombay Correspondent of "Kesari" commenting on this suggests that citizens of Bombay should send a petition to Sir Leslie Wilson to remove all restrictions on Mr. Savarkar as it is disgraceful that he should be unable to speak in Bombay when he wants to do so and people desire to hear him. Mr. Savarkar is staying with his brother Dr. N. D. Savarkar at Khar.

DISTRIBUTION OF FREE MEDICINES

DR. YASIN-IBN-TAIB'S MISSION.

Dr. Yasin-Ibn-Taib Rohi-Rawane All-India Jamayatul Qureish is leaving for Hedjaz for Haj this week. He will distribute free of charge all kinds of medicines to pilgrims going to Hedjaz.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE INFORMANT

FURTHER HEARING AT SESSIONS

The court was again crowded when further hearing was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Baker and a common jury at the High Court Sessions of the case in which Naranji Premji and five others are charged with attempting to murder one Anantram Dave, a police informant on 14th January last. The fifth accused, being ill with fever was lying on a bench in the dock.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Crown to conduct the prosecution.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. solicitors, and Mr. C. N. Kanga pleader defended the first accused; while the others were represented by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Messrs. Vicaji, Mahale, Banaji and Desai respectively.

There were frequent exchanges of breezy remarks between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Binning who were sitting at the corner seats of the long table, with considerable distance between them.

The next witness for the prosecution was Narayan Ramchandra. He deposed that seeing the complainant being assaulted, he ran upto a police constable at the Bhuleshwar fire brigade, and informed him about the incident whereupon the latter went up to the scene.

The witness was cross examined at great length by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Desai. He admitted that he was fined Rs. 50 in a breach of trust case and was ordered to make good the amount of Rs. 500.

Anantram Dave, the complainant who was recalled was cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah regarding the statement he had made before the Magistrate as his dying deposition.

"CHASED ON FOOT."

Witness said that the accused did not chased him in a car, but on foot. He did not state this to the Magistrate, because he was not asked about it. Witness knew that accused No. 2 and Mulji Ramji were servants of No. 1. Both of them were charged under the Gaming Act at the Esplanade Police Court on the morning of the incident.

Hormusji Chesan, a middle aged Parsi than gave evidence. He stated that he was at the scene of the incident. The complainant did not tell him he was assaulted by No. 2. Witness then assisted the policeman to arrest the accused.

Cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Chunilal, witness said that in a gaming case in 1926, the police had sent him with marked coins to bet. The witness had refused to give evidence in that case, though the Magistrate insisted, and therefore the case was dismissed.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal—You are a police informant?

Witness—No. I am a printer.

Further questioned, witness admitted that he was once an accused in a gambling case and was fined Rs. 50.

"But that was in my older age when I was 18," added the witness.

"In your young age" corrected Mr. Jinnah laughing. The witness agreed.

As the witness gave most of his evidence in Gujarati, it was put to him by Rao Bahadur Setalvad that he knew English. To this, the witness replied that he could not understand English, but could not express himself in it.

Counsel—You once gave evidence in English in a police court?—Yes.

Witness added that it was when he appeared as a defence witness in a case filed by Mr. Horniman in 1912 against the "Briton" newspaper.

Police constable No. 2334 who had arrested the third accused in a tram car, and Mahomed Akbar the chauffeur of the taxi in which the complainant was driving at the time of the assault then gave evidence in support of the prosecution story.

Nagardas Ganpat, a Gujarati youth, who described himself as a "speculator in "teji mandi" and American futures" deposed that the complainant and the first accused were on inimical terms.

The hearing was then adjourned to Thursday.

ALLEGED THEFT

PEON OF DUNLOP LTD. ARRESTED

The mysterious disappearance of a cheque from the despatch box of Messrs. Dunlop Ltd., Bombay, had a sequel in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday when Eraya Ramaya, a peon in the service of the firm was charged with theft. On an application of the police the accused was ordered to be remanded in police custody till April 20.

The accused was arrested on the complaint of Sir Reginald Ford, the Managing Director of the firm. On March 20 a cheque drawn by the firm on National Bank of India for Rs. 100 was stolen and it was not till April 5 that the accused was arrested. It was alleged that the cheque was endorsed and cashed by the accused.

Further enquiries are in progress.

PETROL TANK TRAGEDY AT SEWRI

EXPERT EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

Only one witness was examined on Wednesday afternoon at the Coroner's Court, when the City Coroner resumed enquiry into the death of Dayanoo Sajoo, the victim of the tank explosion at Sewri.

Expert evidence was tendered before the Court by one Mr. Mohmed K. Deane, describing himself as the Factory Inspector, Bombay, who deposed that he officially visited the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's tin factory on the 22nd of March, having received the information of an explosion at the Company's installation at Wadala. He got a man to take a bucket full of water from the new tank which had exploded and had some of the water sealed in a bottle. The seal was in his possession., He peeped into the tank over the top and got a peculiar smell. So he put his hands into the bucket of water. The action of the water on his hands made him suspect that there was petrol in the water.

To Mr. Daatar witness said that he went to the premises again on the 23rd March when the police were also present. He examined the welding apparatus and questioned Mr. H. J. Irani as to what he had done immediately after the explosion. The latter replied that he had taken off the plug giving a current to the electro-holder. Mr. Bomanji Irani said that he had switched off the current from the main.

Asked by the Coroner, witness further said that the current was powerful enough to give a spark or explode combustible matter.

Asked as to his credentials by Mr. Kapadia for the Autogenous Welding Company, the witness said that he had experience of electricity but could not say what voltage the apparatus could reach. He admitted having not examined the thickness of the plate of the tank.

The enquiry was again adjourned to Saturday, the 14th instant.

MOTOR ACCIDENT ON BALLARD ROAD

EUROPEAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Ballard Road was the scene of a serious motor accident on Tuesday which resulted in a serious injury to Mr. R. J. Cockburn, an Assistant in Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co. It appears that Mr. Cockburn was driving his car along Sprott Road when, it is alleged, at the junction of Graham Road a taxi car No. Y 1654 driven by Sheikh Jaffer Sheikh Imam ran into Mr. Cockburn's car. The impact was so severe that the car driven by Mr. Cockburn got over-turned and the occupant was thrown away. Mr. Cockburn was removed to the E. G. Hospital where his right arm was amputated. The taxi car was also damaged, but the driver escaped with a few scratches.

PLIGHT OF TRAMWAY MEN

UNION FORMED TO CHAMPION THEIR CAUSE

"The strength to assert your rights depends upon the solidarity of your movement", said Mr. B. F. Bradley, member of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union of London, addressing a large gathering of tramway workmen at Dadar on Wednesday evening and appealing them to form a Trade Union. The meeting was called to protest against what was described as summary and arbitrary dismissal of over a hundred workmen from the Tramway Workshops. The action of the Company in dispensing with the services of the men, some of whom had served for more than 10 years on a 24 hours' notice, came in for trenchant criticism at the hands of the speakers.

The principal speaker Mr. Bradley spoke at length on the advantages of a Trade Union. He said the only weapon to fight capitalism was united and concerted action on the part of the workers. A few years ago England was in no better position than India to-day. It was organisation that had made Labour in England a strong force in its national life. The workers could claim a living wage and all their legitimate rights if they had the strength of organisation. Nobody with any stretch of imagination could say that the condition of tramway workmen in Bombay was satisfactory. He therefore appealed to them to join the Union in large numbers and organise themselves against the tyranny of their masters. Giving legal help to victimised workmen, insurance, unemployment benefit fund, etc., were the advantages of a Trade Union.

Mr. Dange, who followed, denounced the action of the Tramway Company. He said in the name of retrenchment it had thrown out of employment 130 workmen without proper notice. They were entitled to be served with a month's notice and it was a gross injustice done to the workers. He asked every tramway workman to join the Union which would champion their cause. He also announced that the Union would take legal action in the present case.

The meeting terminated when over 500 workers (out of 800) became members of the Union.

A BASELESS RUMOUR

TACTICS OF SPECULATORS

DECLINE OF TATA IRON SHARES

There have been persistent rumours for the last two days, in the local Stock Exchange, that there is a strike at Jamshedpur Tata Iron and Steel Works. As a result of this unfounded rumour prices of Tata Iron deferreds declined to Rs. 302-8-0 on Wednesday from Rs. 325-0-0 which was the opening quotation on Tuesday. Likewise ordinary shares of Tata Iron declined to Rs. 85-0 on Wednesday from the high level of Rs. 89.

We have enquired into the matter and have authority to say that the report lacks foundation. It seems to be the manoeuvres of the speculators in the Share Market.

NATIONAL WEEK AT PAREL

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the Krishna Building quadrangle, Poibavdi, Parel. The subject before the meeting will be "Amritsar and the Struggle for Swaraj." Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Abid Ali Jaferbhoy, F. J. Ginwala and others will address the meeting. All are requested to attend.

IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT V. J. PATEL

EVENING PARTY AT CHOWPATTY BAND STAND

The grounds of the Chaupatty Bandstand presented a picturesque appearance on Wednesday evening when a large and representative gathering met to enjoy an Evening Party which was arranged in honour of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel by some of his friends and admirers. It was an All-Parties' meeting as gentlemen of all shades of political opinions were present to pay their tribute to the guest of the evening. Among those present were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Pheroz Sethna, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. A. B. Godrej, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. B. G. Kher, Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. M. H. Haveliwala. Invitations were issued to about a thousand guests out of whom about six hundred were present. There were also a few Europeans who included Major Clarke, British Trade Commissioner, Mr. J. Peterson and Mr. N. Birrel.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was received by Sir Pheroz Sethna, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. H. P. Mody and introduced to the other guests. The Hon. Mr. Patel then freely mixed among his old friends and acquaintances and spent a pleasant hour in conversing with them. The guests retired after partaking of sumptuous refreshment.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY. NEW YORK.

	April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	19.45
To-day's Opening Rate	19.65
Difference	plus .20
To-day's Closing Rate	19.55
Difference	plus .10
Broach Expectation	375

LIVERPOOL.

	April 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.42
To-day's Opening Rate	10.44
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.47
Difference	plus .05

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT

The strike situation in the mill area showed some sign of improvement on Wednesday. The Simplex mill which was on strike for the past few days resumed work on Wednesday except about thirty men who refused to join their comrades.

An unpleasant incident occurred near the mill gates of the Kasturchand mill which necessitated holding of a meeting by the workmen of this mill to protest against the alleged highhandedness of the police. It appeared that at about 6-15 a.m. about fifteen volunteers were picketting the mill gates when one of them was arrested by the police for causing obstruction and marched off to the Mahim Police station. The strikers were annoyed by this interference of the police and they held a meeting of protest to condemn the action of the police which was attended by about 200 men. The mill remained closed. The management posted a notice informing the strikers that they would be paid off their wages to-day (Thursday) and would be considered as dismissed.

The Textile mill also remained closed on Wednesday.

HOWRAH SCAVENGERS STRIKE

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT ABORTIVE

The Howrah scavengers strike has spread to all the wards and 3000 men are idle. At a municipal meeting to-day at which Mr. Andrews and the Labour Member in the Bengal Legislative Council were present, the vice-chairman remarked that men were led by outside propagandists and that attempts at a settlement had been abortive as men demanded an immediate promise of increased wages. —A. P.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

POONA RANGERS FOR THE FINAL.

The replaced semi-final between the Poona Rangers and B. E. S. Old Boys yesterday resulted in a decisive victory for the former by four goals to one. Showing vastly improved form the Rangers combined well and there was never any doubt as to which was the better team. But the Old Boys were always triers and put up a grim struggle, although a losing one, against a team which concentrated on team work to the exclusion of individual tactics. The Old Boys felt the loss of Fahey their centre-half, who was unable to play, and although Glover-Wright worked very hard, he could not come up to the standard of his predecessor. The other Fahey in the half-line worked harder than ever and carried a great burden of defence on his shoulders. In the back line Netscher was very reliable, but Reed made rather an exhibition of himself by lashing out wildly in a perfectly reckless manner. For the winners Massay dominated the play and this time he was well backed up by his forwards who did not fumble with the ball. G. Brewin, especially, was good in the attack and scored two of the goals while R. Brewin his winger gave him worthy support.

A keenly contested first half resulted in only one goal being scored. Mackenzie netting for the Rangers early in the game. After the interval R. Brewin scored the second goal while G. Brewin added another. Midway in the moiety the B. E. S. Old Boys by determined play managed to reduce the lead through D'Avoine, but the Poona defence was not beaten again. A few minutes before the end G. Brewin made the victory more decisive by netting the fourth goal for his side.

POONA RANGERS	4 goals.
B. E. S. OLD BOYS	1 goal.

Poona Rangers:—Cowton; Symonds and Phillips; Cazalet, Massey and F. Brewin; MacIntyre; O'Brien, Mackenzie; G. Brewin and R. Brewin.

B. E. S. Old Boys:—Durham; Netscher and Reed; Marshall, Glover-Wright and Fahey; Kail, D'Avoine, Loveday, Sutton and L. Fahey.

TO-DAY'S FINAL.

Bhoota Singh's XI vs. Poona Rangers.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Delhi on the night of April 10, for Dehra Dun.

Amritsar, April 11.—The Youth Conference held its sitting under the presidency of Kidarnath Saigal of Lahore.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AT WORK

A pet theory of the British Imperialists is that the Empire idea must be vigorously propagated and that the non-British populations within the Empire must in particular be taught to appreciate the "great and uplifting" influences which British institutions and British political control bring to them for their special benefit. But the subject portions of the Empire have not been slow in recognising the hollowness of this contention and in perceiving the unpleasant truth that the Empire's primary object is to secure heavy dividends for the capitalist classes which control its economics as well as its politics, when they see British Imperialism at work in countries which have in reality lost their freedom, but which are allowed to retain a formal show of independent rule because Britain finds it convenient to continue to place them in that anomalous position. The populations of the Middle East are now in this unfortunate position. So are the Egyptians. Britain desires to turn Iraq into a second India. But she wants to keep friendly with Ibn Saud for achieving this purpose, which is to secure the rich alluvial soil of Mesopotamia as a granary within exclusive British control. The chief of the Wahabis is to be used as a convenient instrument for the furtherance of British Imperialist designs and that shrewd ruler thoroughly appreciates the situation. Negotiations are to be continued with him in order to facilitate this object and the latest official announcement from Rugby is that Sir Gilbert Clayton is to meet him at Jeddah "to discuss various matters requiring consideration to ensure maintenance of good relations." That high priest of the Imperialist doctrine, the Tory weekly journal, "The Outlook," warns its readers in its latest issue that "the desert warriors of Ibn Saud are a very different proposition from the dispirited felaheens who acknowledge King Fuad." The Egyptians are thus to be treated with Imperial contempt while the warriors of Ibn Saud are to be cajoled through their ruler into being friendly with Britain.

What is the reason for the outburst of resentment against the Egyptians in the British Imperialist Press? The chagrin of the British is due to the fact that the "disspirited felaheens" have shown a remarkable amount of spirit in declaring through their leaders that they see through the British game in Egypt and are ready to fight for real independence. They have not been cowed down by Lord Lloyd's bullying notes to Nahas Pasha nor by Sir Austen Chamberlain's arrogant warning that Britain must now go back to the 1922 relations with Egypt. "The Outlook", in all the blind folly of Imperialist pride, refuses to realise the strength of the Nationalist forces in Egypt. "In our opinion," it declares, "Lord Lloyd has but to show his customary firmness for Egypt to come to the heel of her master as she has done for twenty five centuries." This is the kind of supercilious language which strengthens the powers of resistance of a people under the yoke of Imperialism. To the Egyptians in particular who have, fortunately, no communal schism amongst them it will only act as an additional incentive to stiffen their attitude towards British aggression. "The Outlook" is frankly contemptuous of the Egyptian claims and it glories in its blunt expression of the British Imperialist doctrine. "For our part", it says, "we refuse to take very seriously the fire-eating speeches of the Egyptian Nationalists. If it be true, as Aristotle maintains, that some men are by nature masters and others slaves, the inhabitants of Egypt seem to us to fall very definitely into the latter category." Having decreed that the Egyptians are "by nature" slaves, "The Outlook" wishes them to realise "English facts" and contrast them with their ridiculous "Eastern fancies." It wants the Egyptians to remember that "since the time of Cambyses they have repeatedly failed to show themselves fit for even a limited independence." "In these circumstances", "The Outlook" proffers the British people, "by nature" "masters", some pithy advice. "There is little", it says, "to be gained by argument in any negotiations with Cairo. Britain must control the Suez Canal, and to do this effectively it is essential that she should be supreme in the valley of the Nile."

"The Outlook" has only declared in blunt undiplomatic language what Sir Austen Chamberlain himself expressed in honeyed words when he talked about the connection of Egypt with Britain as a marriage between two nations. The alliance will never be tolerated by the Egyptians. If British Imperialism continues to express itself so crudely as "The Outlook" does it will be doing a great incidental service to the cause of genuine democracy. It will open the eyes of the subject nations of the world to the dangers of imperialism, whether British or of any other type, and it will intensify the desire for its eradication amongst the white proletariat classes who live as "free" people under capitalist countries, but are powerless to check the evils of the politico-economical system which chains them down. It is refreshing to note that working-class critics of the Imperialist doctrine are beginning to realise this. In the "New Leader", for example, a writer analyses the "driving force" behind Imperialism in the following able manner. Imperialism, he says, takes its origin in the enormous development of Western Europe in the last century and a half. "In this period the capitalist has come uppermost, with his incessant urge for new sources of profit and Western Europe has fallen upon and rent the rest of the world in a search for markets and sources of raw material. Unctuous and self-righteous as were the conquerors of Mexico they are exceeded in these qualities by the modern missionary of civilization, who armed as to the one hand with a Bible and as to the other with a case of gin and a length of Manchester cotton goods has descended upon backward Asia and Africa." And because "backward Asia and Africa" refuse to bow down to the "missionary of civilisation", they are branded as peopled with "inferior" races who are conveniently discovered to be "by nature" "slaves." Slowly but surely Asia and Africa are realising the need of unity for hurling back this insult and they are determined to win in the contest.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The nation's experiments and immortal achievements in the past are both the inspiration and the logical basis for their continued evolution in the future. India has not yet obtained from historians anything except a very rough and imperfect sketch of the story of her manifold civilisation which has been for centuries attracting the re[illegible]nce of the intellectual world. That [illegible] must not remain rough and impe[illegible] So long as educated India permits the random distribution or rather the loot of the priceless materials indispensable for an adequate reconstruction of that story, it cannot possibly be guaranteed as an impartial estimate and version. Members of the Legislative Assembly, who were recently conducted round the excavations and museum at Taxila, have been, it is said, "much impressed by what they saw." We have, hitherto, received, no report of what they actually said on the occasion. Presumably they said nothing. Why? Was there nothing which they could have said by way of reply to the official explanation supplied to them? Was there no means by which they could have expressed popular demands? Or, is it that they have been entirely out of contact with the intellectual demands of the times? The impression produced on the popular mind of their reported visit to Taxila is not one the intellectuals expect from them. To them it appears that the popular representatives made no effort to suggest the responsible attitude which the importance of the occasion claimed from them. Sir Muhammed Habibullah's speech may be rightly appreciative of the efforts of the Department guided by Sir John Marshall. But it is neither dispassionate nor fully explanatory or informative as it should have been. His judgment about the work accomplished by Cunningham seems rather drastic. It cannot be appreciated by those who know the times and the conditions under which Cunningham worked, or by those who see in Cunningham's reports a mind no less disciplined by logic than guided by constructive imagination. None need dispute the improvements initiated by Lord Curzon and Sir John Marshall. But it was not necessary, really, to magnify, for the purpose, Cunningham's mistake about Taxila.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah has referred to a "policy", followed by Government, presumed to have "educative value for the millions who are not students of history." Let us examine the intrinsic value of this magnificent gesture. In October 1915 the Government of India adopted and published a policy for the guidance of the Archaeological Department. Since then we have for years repeatedly insisted on the execution, in the first place, of everything that the policy, however inadequate, implied. Secondly, we also claimed a restatement and revision of the policy in conformity with the growing demands of Indian scholarship. About four years ago, the last occasion when the Archaeological Department embarked once again on rearrangements, we again submitted the same claims. Two years ago, when the proposal for a big trust fund for the Department was being discussed by the Assembly and ultimately rejected, we maintained the claims. These claims have remained, largely, unnoticed. We do not say they have been entirely unnoticed. For, we are free and willing to acknowledge that during the last two years or so the publications of the Department have kept the Press and the public informed of the investigations conducted by the Department. We have no information, however, about the definite policy which increases the percentage of Indians employed in the Department. We have, moreover, no information about the definite policy which guides the distribution, inside and outside the country, of the objects of historic and artistic interest collected from the various excavations in the different parts of the country by the Department. Some of the priceless relics of a civilisation nearly five thousand years old recently unearthed in Mahenjo Daro have been transhipped to Calcutta. And, incredible as it may appear, Bombay has been deprived of these relics which ought to be legitimately under its control. Bombay has been denied its own rights. Mahenjo Daro, in Sind, is a section of the Bombay Presidency. And, Bombay is, from every equitable point of view, entitled to claim precedence for her legitimate and indisputable claims. Scholars and those eager for advancement in art, history and culture on this side of the country are entitled to press the Government of Bombay for a just decision on the matter. The Government of Bombay are not and ought not to be unaware of instructed opinion in the Presidency. The Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal and the Bhandarkar Research Institute at Poona as well as the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have already pressed their claims. Sir Muhammed Habibullah is silent on this point as he is silent about the Stein collections from Central Asia, about the development and progress of the Central Museum in Delhi and, finally, about the export of objects of historic and artistic importance permitted by the Government of India. He may remain silent. But educated India has no intention of doing so. Soon its insistent demands for the growing needs of Indian scholarship will force the barriers. Educated India claims to hold its cultural heritage in sacred trust for the world.

OUR AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP.

EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIANS.

By DR. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, B. S. M. S. Ph. D. (Illinois).

II.*

America as a great field for the study of science has not appealed to Indian youth writing to study abroad either on account of ignorance or for osme prejudicial pre-conceived notions about that country. The institutions of learning in India being fashioned more or less on the English lines the students are led to believe that by prosecuting their studies in England they will be properly qualified to serve India, and in a way they are right since the Indian Government usually gives the English degree holders preference in filling any post under its jurisdiction. Last October Dr. R. P. Paranjpe in a speech, delivered before the Indian Students' Union, London, remarked that the students from India are attracted to the English Universities because of the beliefs that the English degrees command a high respect in India and that the most of them are comparatively easy to secure than the corresponding degrees of the Indian Universities. Whatever may be said concerning this, let us not forget that the English institutions have turned out some of our prominent politicians, scientists, scholars and social workers; but at the same time let us realize that it is detrimental to the all-round progress of a country that its students should flock to only one foreign country for study. It results in blind imitation and kills the creative spirit.

All the progressive European countries have something good to offer to us which we can only accept and assimilate through our students. Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, etc., can supply a high type of scientific education at a lower cost than England, but many may feel the language difficulty. In the case of America, however, this difficulty should not exist, for those who know English need not worry about the American language.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY.

The opportunities that America offers in the field of science and commerce are tempting enough to spend a few years of study in the country and are such as no other European country could afford to offer. Good, hard working and intelligent students can successfully compete with the American students for scholarships, fellowships and even in some cases for instructorships. Fully equipped laboratories with up-to-date machinery and modern conveniences are placed at their disposal. If you have any ideas go forward and work them out. No one shall hinder you in your work but on the contrary all shall try to help you.

MR. FORD'S GREAT HELP.

Education in America is brought within the reach of all. State Universities on the whole spend dollars 300 to dollars 400 on every student per year irrespecive of nationality. The quality of secondary education, which need only concern us, is by no means poor. The method is much more sensible than that to be found either in England or in India where only the final examination with all its accompanied cramming counts. Previously America used to offer considerable opportunities to our students for practical experience in her industries Though now the atmosphere is changed since the passing of the Immigration Law of 1924, yet we have to thank great manufacturers like Ford for allowing our students to obtain first hand technical experience in their factories. What Ford has done to our students no European manufacturer did before or is doing now. Tell me who will employ 100 Indian students in his factory, give them

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(The first article appeared on April 11).

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS

CANDID VIEWS.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M. L. A.)

VI*

The above conflict cannot end until the Britisher who is the dominant partner is ready squarely, openly, explicitly to grant the right of equal status which his Indian fellow-subject demands. It is because in the constitution and scheme of the present commission such equality was felt not to have been recognised that the bulk of educated Indians have resolved to have nothing to do with it. But if that scheme be changed so as to give to the Indian Committee equal status and powers with the Commission, the boycott will be abandoned. This was the keynote of Mr. Jayakar's speech in the Legislative Assembly on February 16th, where he said "the door is left open even now". Mr. Jinnah even more pointedly stated the real issue in the following words:—"The whole question before you is this. Do you wish any decent Party, any decent man, any self-respecting man to co-operate with you, or do you want only those who come before you as petitioners? If you want petitioners only, I wish you luck. If you want decent, self-respecting men to work with you, then be frank, be honest, and tell us plainly. 'You have not got equal status. You have not got equal power in the present constitution of the Commission, and the scheme, but we are ready to give it to you', or say clearly 'No'. But do not pass off, and mislead the unwary, and misrepresent us". It was unfortunate the Government either would not or could not meet the real issue as stated by Mr. Jayakar or Mr. Jinnah. Is it that they were also conscious that no Committee appointed by the Central Legislature or the Government of India could under the constitution have the same status and powers as a Commission appointed by the King? It is open for any one to argue that whatever the relative status technically may be of the Committee or the Commission, if the desire and will be strong to co-operate on equal terms, it must be possible to achieve most satisfactory results. This is doubtless what His Excellency meant when he said "that constitutional forms are nothing but instruments in the hands of the men..... and men are greater than the instruments they use". In ordinary conditions this would indeed be a very sound practical rule of work and in the present case, had there been complete mutual trust between the two sides, the question of relative status would indeed be pedantic. But, as I have already pointed out, the circumstances in which the Commission has been imposed upon India have been such as reasonably to rouse public resentment and breed great lack of confidence in the bona fides of those who have chosen the Commission. In these circumstances the instruments, to borrow His Excellency's simile need their patent marks. "PETITIONER ONLY."

That is why I demanded in my draft resolution an authoritative declaration of equal status and the equal rights and powers for the Indian Committee with its British counterpart. But for the great tyranny of the Party leaders and the greater inclemency of the political atmosphere, I should have moved my resolution and forced the Government to give a categorical answer. I was glad, however, that my friends Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah eloquently gave expression to what was in my mind and the minds of many others, though the resolution they spoke upon was very badly worded and did not indicate their real point of contention. Their well-considered views which are also mine are all the same before the Government. It is now for Government and the Commission to decide what exactly they want. If they want "petitioners only" as Mr. Jinnah exquisitely put it, they can of course get them in plenty in every province. If, on the other hand, they want any decent men of any Party, they must be prepared to take the necessary steps to invest those men formally with the same status and powers as the members of the Commission enjoy. Now to do that the Government must know. So far as I can see, if the Government are really anxious to secure the honourable co-operation of any Indian leaders, they cannot find difficulty in choosing seven Indians representing as far as possible the main parties and interests in the land and in getting them appointed by the King-Emperor in order to co-operate with the Statutory Commission in enquiring into the present machinery of Government in India, and reporting on the changes that are required in it in order to bring it nearer the goal of the Act of 1919, namely, responsible government.

Two months ago, in view of the express stipulations made in Parliament, I thought, a Committee elected from the Indian Parliament, as it is called, would, without further ceremonial, acquire equal status with the Parliamentary Commission; or that in any case Sir John Simon had the power to invest it with such equal status. But his statement of February 7th has raised doubts on this point. For, as already shown, he claims that his Commission being appointed by the King "is in no sense an instrument of the Government of India or the British Government" and therefore, by implication is superior to any Committee that may be appointed by the Central Legisiature. What educated India wants, however, is equal powers for the Indian Committee with the British Commission. If this can be

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*Previous articles appeared on March 26th and 28th and April 3, 6 and 10.

Notes of the Day.

Need For Vigilance.

The Viceroy has prorogued the session of the Central Legislature. The Assembly, therefore, does not stand merely adjourned so that no item which it had previously discussed and voted upon can be taken up in some other form at the Simla session but it is in the position of finding that an early session can begin at Simla if the Government so desire. If a Simla session is held and matters relating to the Simon Commission are brought up in it, Indian political opinion will be thoroughly justified in considering that the stratagem of prorogation was resorted to obtain under some pretext the consent of the Assembly to measures and resolutions palatable to the bureaucracy in a house where the nationalist ranks may be in lesser strength than at Delhi. Non-official members of the Assembly who have a sense of self-respect and do not desire to be tricked through this device must exercise the utmost vigilance, therefore, and muster in full force, if need be, at Simla and, in the meanwhile, to carry on an intensive propaganda throughout the country for the boycott of the Commission.

Comforting Assurance.

Mr. Venn, the Commissioner for Emigration and Asiatic Affairs in South Africa, sailed back home yesterday, after a two months' tour of personal observation in India to see how the assisted emigration scheme ratified under the Indian Agreement was working out in this country. In a Press interview he said that he was satisfied with the manner in which the scheme worked. Under heavy financial inducements a number of Indian labourers from Natal and other places are, it appears, willing to return to India and thus help the White settlers in South Africa to get rid of the obsession that Indians would swamp the land and take away bread from the mouths of the "Poor Whites." Mr. Venn remarked that the notorious clause 104 of the Liquor Bill introduced in the Union Parliament was not aimed against Indians. Theoretically it may not have been. For all essential purposes it is. However, all is well that ends well, and the dropping of the clause was a wise piece of statesmanship on the part of the Union Government.

A Belated Wail.

A correspondent, who hails from the districts, has raised an unhappy wail at the plight of our gharrywallahs who are obliged under the rules to don the Fez cap as part of their rig-out. This, he proceeds to explain, is hard lines on the Hindu Jehus who ought to resent wearing this topee which is regarded in India as an emblem of Islamic belief though it is worn by non-Musims in other parts of the world. He appeals to the various Sabhas to right this grievous wrong, as he puts it, by a wide and vigorous agitation. We wonder if the police authorities, fearing a Sanatanist demonstration outside the police office, will wave the white flag of peace and have the rule whittled down to anything you please to wear. From what we know of our gharrywallahs, we do not think that either their conscience or their commonsense feels uneasy about the red cap and black tassel, which, by the way, have a long and honourable history to back up their claim for continuance.

Born 1863—Still Going Strong.

Our gharrywallahs obtained legal recognition of their status as far back as 1863 when the Public Conveyances Act was passed. Under the rules which the police were empowered to make, the gharrywallah was given the uniform topped by the Fez cap, a Muslim uniform truly, as most of this fraternity were Muslims in the good old days. To-day the uniform is still going strong. The Fez was never intended to be a religious emblem. Our gharrywallah is a link with the Bombay of older days and we like to see him to-day as he was in the old sixties. He is on the verge of extinction as the bus and the taxi are giving him short shrift. Till he passes away into the limbo of forgotten things, let him cling on to his Khaki and Fez.

A Red Herring.

While approving of the amended Sarda Marriage Bill, the "Modern Review" adds by way of caution: "So far as Bengal is concerned, those who are or are called political leaders and their followers must pay greater attention than they do at present to the prevention of outrages on girls and women. For, higher marriageable age for girls would mean the keeping unmarried of large numbers of girls of a mature age than at present. The risk to Hindu girls would be greater than to Muslim girls, because purdah is stricter among Muslims and because statistics show that Hindu girls are victimised in larger numbers by Muslim and Hindu ruffians than Muslim girls are by Hindu and Muslim ruffians. In writing this we do not indirectly suggest that purdah should be made stricter among Hindus. What we suggest is that Hindus, young and old, should be more courageous, willing and able to protect girls and women than they are, and girls and women should also be taught the arts of self-defence." There is a good deal of loose thinking in these lines. That men should be bolder in protecting women and girls and that the latter should be taught the arts of self-defence may be readily conceded. But why the responsibility becomes greater for raising the marriageable age of girls to fourteen is more than we can understand. Goondas are not the persons to discriminate between married and unmarried girls. It is also suggested in the lines quoted that a less strict purdah is attended with greater risks. The experience in Southern India, where the purdah is practically non-existent, does not warrant the suggestion. The "Modern Review" refers to statistics showing that more Hindu girls are molested in Bengal than non-Hindu girls. We would like to know more of these statistics. The "Modern Review" has, we fear, needlessly, though unintentionally, drawn a red herring across the path of marriage reform.

"DOOR FOR COMPROMISE STILL OPEN"

OUR FUNDAMENTAL DEMAND

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

DR. KITCHLEW'S WELCOME ADDRESS

AMRITSAR, April 11.

Welcoming the delegates to the thirteenth Provincial Conference that opened here this afternoon at Jalianwala Bagh, Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Reception Committee, paid a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had made many great saerifices for the national cause. He traced the history of the national movement during the past forty years.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

He said, seeing that a wave of communal atanagonism was sweeping the country, Lord Birkenhead had sent out the Simon Commission, but the spirit of the people was roused and all communities were saying that they did not want the Commission. He described the success of the boycott movement directed against the Commission. He also referred to the improved communal relations in Amritsar.

DOOR FOR COMPROMISE STILL OPEN.

He said if Britain would come to terms with us, we could still be co-partners. The door for compromise was still open, but in no way should we budge an inch from our fundamental demand. We do not want to be a member of the British Empire in its present form which means exploitation of the weak by the strong. "Complete independence is our goal," he declarged.

Pandit Nehru then read out his presidential address after which the Conference closed for the day.—A.P.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED AT JOLLIA NWALA BAGH

AMRITSAR, April 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Punjab Provincial Conference, arrived here this morning and was accorded a cordial reception at the railway station by a number of Congress and Khilafat volunteers who had assembled there, as well as by Dr. Kitchlew and other local workers. He was taken through the city in a procession the route being lined with spectators. On reaching Jallianwala Bagh where the procession terminated, at about noon, Pandit Jawaharlal installed the national flag there. In a short speech, he pointed out the significance of the national flag.

Elaborate arrangements have been made in the Jallianwala Bagh for the holding of the Provincial Conference which opens its session this afternoon.—A. P.

An Amritsar message says:—Mr. S. S. Harris has been appointed Special Commissioner to hear the five election petitions arising out of the last Municipal elections. Some of these petitions will be heard on the 13th instant while the others will be heard at a later date.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

MR. T. PRAKASAM ADVOCATES MASS ORGANISATION

MADRAS, April 11.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press advocates the formation of an organisation of masses to boycott the Simon Commission and for propagation of the Congress ideals, and urges youths and ryots to raise a volunteer corps to make the campaign effective.—A. P.

BURMA TO BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS

RANGOON, April 10.

At U. Chit Hlaings (General Council of Burmese Associations) Conference at Thanatchung, Insein District resolutions were passed including the boycott of the British goods so long as Government continued to collec t capitation and thameda taxes, the boycott of the Simon Commission, nonseparation of Burma from India at the present juncture and total prohibition.—A. P.

LOAN FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

SWARAJISTS HELP TO CARRY RESOLUTION

SHILLONG, April 10.

At the Assam Council all Government demands were carried. A token cut of Rs. 2 under civil works drawing attention to the paucity of good communications in rural areas was carried as also another token motion for reduction pointing the necessity for increasing the provision for loans and advances to cultivators. A resolution moved by Mr. Mahomed Ali recommending Government to borrow fifty lakhs for compulsory primary education was passed. The Swarajists who were absent came in to vote for the resolution.—A. P.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

MORAL COURAGE OF VICTIMS

DEOGHAR, April 10.

The sessions trial of twenty accused, mostly Bengali youths in what is known as Deoghar Conspiracy Case commenced to-day before Mr. James, Sessions Judge. Mr. Manuk, Crown Counsel opening the case for the prosecution on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the King and unlawful possession of arms said that a cipher book seized in the course of a search at Deoghar contained the names of 16 victims both officials and non-officials who for some reason had incurred the displeasure of the conspirators and had been therefore marked down for assassination. The Crown would produce 8 of those victims to explain possible reasons [illegible] compliment paid to them. It r[illegible] considerable moral courage fo[illegible] victims to enter the witness bo[illegible] Searches extended over severa[illegible]es namely Assam, Bengal, B[illegible]P. and the Punjab showing h[illegible]read the conspiracy and how d[illegible] investigation as to any overt a[illegible] vigilance of police had prevent[illegible]ious outrages under contemplati[illegible]

LIVELY SCENES AT CHICAGO ELECTIONS

ALDERMAN HAFFA KIDNAPPED

LONDON, April 10.

New York.—There were lively scenes to-day at the primary elections in Chicago, to select party candidates for various State and Federal offices for which final elections will take place in November and also to choose delegates to the National Party Conventions for selection of Presidental candidates for summer elections. Almost every policeman in the city and thousands of volunteers are guarding polls. Rival candidates to Governorship of Illinois are Len Small, present Governor who is backed by Mayor Thomson and the Republican faction and Senator Deneen. The election was quiet in most parts of the State but motor cars filled with detectives are patrolling the streets of Chicago to prevent bomb-throwing and shooting. Alderman Haffa disappeared this morning and is believed to have been kidnapped to prevent him from participating in the election. Several men armed with pistols knocked R. H. Taylor leader of Fifth ward on head and carried him off in motor car.—Reuter.

CHICAGO MAYORALTY

"BIG BILL" THOMPSON TO FACE DEFEAT

LONDON, April 11.

Chicago.—Early returns of the elections indicate that "Big Bill" Thompson who is standing as Committee-man in his ward (not for re-election as Mayor) will be defeated.—Reuter's Special.

LADY HEATH'S FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES WITHHOLD FACILITIES

LONDON, April 10.

Cairo.—Lady Heath, formerly Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, who flew solo on a light aeroplane from Cape Town to Cairo has been held up at Cairo on account of the Air Force headquarters withholding facilities for the continuance of her flight to England owing to the apprehensions with regard to her proceeding on the lone flight involving a crossing of the Mediterranean. For example, it is not easy to pick up Malta. The authorities at Cairo have referred the matter to the Air Ministry with whom the decision now rests.—Reuter's Special.

"SISTER INDIA"

A REPLY TO "MOTHER INDIA"

AMERICAN EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED

BOMBAY, April 11.

In a communication to the press the publishers of "Sister India" state that it is proposed to issue an American edition of the book "Sister India" and that negotiations are in progress with publishers in the United States. They are also in communication with certain English publishers for the issue of an edition in the United Kingdom.

They also contemplate the publication of French, Italian German and Japanese translations of "Sister India".—A. P.

KIDNAPPING SCARE CONTINUES

POLICE WARNING

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

The kidnapping scare has not yet subsided. A Mahomedan Fakir was assaulted last evening by two Thakardas near Kocharam suburb on his being suspected to be a kidnapper of children. The Fakir has been sent to the hospital and the police have arrested the two Thakardas.

In view of the kidnapping scare prevailing in the city and the suburbs for the last few days the Deputy Superintendent of Police issued leaflets to-day warning people against molesting innocent Pathans and others on a mere suspicion. People are requested to report all cases of suspicion to the nearest police station where proper investigation will be made and legal action taken.—A. P.

A PATHAN SERIOUSLY INJURED BY SUSPICIOUS CROWD

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

The kidnapping scare has spread from the city and suburbs to the surrounding villages. Yesterday a Pathan was crossing the river at Shahvadi when a cry was raised that he was a kidnapper of children and a crowd assaulted and seriously injured him. The Pathan was brought this morning to the civil hospital by the police.—A. P.

CONFIDENT OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY

HENRY FORD'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, April 10.

Henry Ford, who is revisiting London after sixteen years interviewed said that he was investigating possibilities of producing power from the big dump of London refuse at Dagenham which covered one-third of 300 acres belonging to him. He was confident that American prosperity would continue indefinitely. He said that machinery was the only thing which put real prosperity into Britain which in his opinion was still the centre of world trade. Britain was able to manufacture better for the Continent, India and other places than any other country. The same applied to tractors for Africa, Russia and elsewhere. He said that the removal of rubber restriction would not affect his plans regarding Brazil. He added that Mr. Firestone had gone to look round Liberia and possibly they would never make tyre for sale but turn the whole product over to manufactures.—Reuter's Special.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

LONDON, April 10.

The following Army promotions are announced:—Sir G. N. Cory and Sir C. J. Deverell to be Lieut.-Generals and Col. W. H. Beach and Col. E. Evans to be Major-Generals.—Reuter's Special.

PRISON FORCED OPEN

GERMAN COMMUNISTS' DARING VENTURE

OTTO BRAUN LIBERATED

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—Half a dozen young communists heavily armed forced their way into the Moabit prison and liberated the writer, Otto Braun, who was under arrest on a charge of high treason. The raiders with revolvers in their hands forced the officers hands up. One of the latter in attempting to resist was knocked down with a rubber truncheon. The whole of the prison staff roused by the tumult rushed to the rescue, but the raiders escaped in a motor car with Braun, with one exception who refused to give any information about himself.—Reuter.

PLOT HATCHED BY FIANCEE

HOW BRAUN WAS FREED

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—The plot for Braun's escape is alleged to have been hatched by his fiancee, a twenty-year old girl named Olga Benario, with whom he was chatting in the visitors' room when the gang burst in, overpowered the warders and carried off both Braun and Olga. Braun has been in prison for a year awaiting his trial.—Reuter's Special.

PLATINUM DISCOVERY IN SIERRA LEONE

FLOOD OF APPLICATIONS FOR PROSPECTING LICENSES

LONDON, April 10.

Rugby.—The Colonial Office states that the Government of Sierra Leone has received a considerable number of applications in connection with the discovery of platinum in that Colony. Prospecting rights have been granted to all suitable applicants and the Government of the Colony hopes before long to be able to give a decision regarding the grants of exclusive prospecting licences, mining rights or mining leases. The Sierra Leone Government considers, however, that it is desirable to announce that applications for exclusive prospecting licences have already been received in respect of practically the whole of the area specially suggested by the Director of Geological Survey as being worthy of investigation.—B. O. W.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—The King of Afghanistan was successfully operated upon to-day for the removal of tonsils.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO ATTACK ON GOVT. OFFICIALS

LONDON, April 10.

Rugby.—The Colonial Secretary has selected Lieut.-Col. Sir H. C. Moorhouse as Commissioner to proceed to British Solomon Islands Protectorate to enquire into and report upon the circumstances in which murderous attacks took place on Government officials at Verakone, Guadalcanal in February, 1927, and at Sinarango, Malatia in October, 1927.—B. O. W.

CASE AGAINST DR. RAMAN

CHARGES FRAMED

MADRAS, April 11.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day framed charges in the case against Dr. T. K. Raman that he on January 17 last at the General Hospital caused the death of Abdul Gaffoor by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to homicide by prescribing a sleeping drought of ninety grains of chloral hydrate, the offence being punishable under Section 304-A, I. P. C. The accused pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

A VESPERS TRAGEDY

CATHOLIC CHURCH WRECKED

STONE CROSS SMASHED TO PIECES

MADRAS, April 11.

The Trivendrum correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports that five persons were killed by lightning at a church near Kottayam, in north Travancore. Several Roman Catholics were about to say their evening prayers when tremendous showers of rain fell, followed by lightning and thunder. A stone cross in front of the church was struck by lightning and was smashed to pieces. The priest as well as about thirty others received severe shocks. The church was completely wrecked.—A. P.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR WOMAN

ONLY TRUE FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ.

ABOLITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE URGED.

BOMBAY WOMEN SUPPORT SARDA BILL.

A representative gathering of ladies belonging to the Hindu society particularly Gujaratis turned up at the Precious Cinema on Wednesday afternoon to support the resolution passed by the Delhi Women's League concerning the abolition of child-marriages and the granting of equal monetary rights to women.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided on the occasion and at the outset introduced Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who were specially invited to speak at the meeting. She then called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to address the meeting.

WOMAN IN HINDU SOCIETY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking in Gujarati drew a pathetic and a vivid picture of the lot of a woman in the Hindu society. He impressed upon the audience the importance of the subject they were discussing that day and said, it properly consider it, would bring about revolutionary changes in Hindu society.

The first question, began th espaker, was the supporting of abolition of child marriages which ought to find no difficulty in solution as the majority of the people in Hindu society had come to regard it as an atrocious practice. He admitted however that there were some interested and biassed people who persisted in their doggedness against the abolition of child marriage but the opinion in favour was sufficiently strong enough for them not to be discouraged.

It was the duty of the Stree Samaj to advocate the abolition by showing its support through the meeting.

Analysing the various reasons why they should go in unanimously for the resolutions passed by the Delhi Women's Conference, Mr. Mehta said that the Hindu society was alone in its lack of consideration of such problems as child marriages and equal rights of women over property, the other societies being far advanced in this matter. The daughter in Hindu society had only one right if that could be called a right at all, and that was to be disposed off in a marriage at her father's expense. The father's duties towards her ended with the marriage and he did not provide for her future. In fact he (the father) believed it a concession or an obligation if he thought any more of the daughter.

NEED FOR ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

If proper economic arrangements were made for the daughter there would no more be the necessity of the evil system of dawry which led to many social or domestic tragedies, such as suicides and murders of daughters unable to pay a large sum to get married.

The lot of the widow would also be improved as she would not be dependent on any body after losing her husband, if she has equal rights over the property of her father or husband. Much of the tyranny over the widow would disappear and she would be far happier than at present. He hoped for so many reasons that they would whole-heartedly support the said resolutions and pray that they might come up for an early consideration by the Assembly.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

Dr. Deshmukh next rose to address the meeting and was cheered vociferously by the audience and garlanded by the President who congratulated him on behalf of the Stree Samaj, on his elevation to the Mayoralty of the City.

SOCIETY THEN AND NOW.

The speaker in a long speech in Marathi deplored the state of Hindu society which did not recognize the first principle that without the women, who was the driving force of the machine of the society man would not be anywhere. He falsified so many theories invented by the orthodox people from "Manu Smriti" and Yagnya Valkya to support their case in favour of child marriages and against granting equal rights of property to women. He said that child marriage was never nnown in Ancient Hindu Society as could be found out from such examples as Sita, Mandadri, Draupadi and others. Women always enjoyed equal rights as regards social and economic matters. In fact the outlook of Hindu society was far broader than what it was now.

NATIONAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

Coming to the national aspect of the question, Dr. Deshmukh said that unless they created a freer atmosphere for future generation by abolishing these evils of society, we would not be absolutely competent to rule our country according to our ideals. It was absurd to blame the Government about our state of society as they were not competent to improve our society for so many reasons. If we really want to attain "Swarajya" we must restore equal privileges to women and make a healthier and freer atmosphere possible for enjoying true independence.

MISS TATA ON MONOGAMY.

Miss Mithan Tata the next speaker in a somewhat poor attempt to speak in Gujarati said that the question concerned immediately the Hindu society, whose duty it was to recognize the rights of women as times and conditions were changing daily and they could not go on for ever on what tradition enjoined. She also touched incidentally on the rights of marriage in Indian society which could permit a man to marry as many wives as he chose and forfeited this right to the woman. She personally believed that marriage should be held a sacred tie and as far as possible there ought to be one man for one woman and one woman for one man. She believed in Monogamy.

She also described the unhappy lot of a Hindu daughter who was always an unwelcome guest of Hindu society.

RESOLUTIONS.

Following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) That the marriage between a man after 45 years of age and a girl below 20 years of age should be stopped.

That, that day's public meeting of ladies agree with Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill for stopping the marriages of boys below the age of 18 an da girl below the age of 16, which will shortly come in before the Legislative Assembly.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting dispersed.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ENTERTAINED

SRINAGAR, April 11.

The Governor of Madras and party, Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues, the Resident in Kashmere and Sir Leslie Scott were entertained at an informal dinner by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere at the Shalimar Gardens. About forty guests were present, the dinner being served in Indian fashion. The gardens were tastefully decorated and illumined with electric lights.—A. P.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT

LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

SRINAGAR, April 11.

Sir Leslie Scott and party visited the Industrial Laboratory and the Mineral Exhibition and the Sir Amarsingh Technical Institute. Sir Leslie left to-day for Bombay.—A. P.

Allahabad.—A branch of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association has been established at Allahabad with Mr. Justice Surendranath Sen as President.—A. P.

STANLEY WEYMAN

DEATH OF A NOVELIST

LONDON, April 11.

Stanley Weyman is dead.—Reuter's Special.

(Stanley John Weyman whose death is announced was born in 1855. He was educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to Bar in 1881; but he distinguished himself as an author and he has written a number of interesting novels.)

PIVOTAL PRICE OF RUBBER

RAISING ; A MISTAKE

LONDON, April 11.

Singapore.—Speaking at Ipoh, Major-Gen. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary for Colonies, said that the inception of the enquiry into rubber restriction was due to the great advance made in the use of reclaimed rubber and increased planting outside the restriction area. He admitted hat the raising of the pivotal price of rubber was a mistake.—Reuter's Special.

FALL IN PRICE OF SPOT RUBBER

LONDON, April 10.

Rugby.—The price of spot rubber fell to eight and seven-eighths pence per pound in [illegible]neing Lane rubber market to-day. [illegible]s the lowest price since 1922.—[illegible]

EGYPTIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM

ACTIVITIES OF THE I. F. T. U.

AGENDA FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the report of the International Federation of Trade Unions:—

The I.F.T.U. has received from Ahmed Ismail, the general secretary of the newly-founded national trade unon centre of Egypt, a letter from which the following information on the subject is taken.

The Egyptian Labour Movement dates from 1882, the beginning of the British Occupation of Egypt, when large numbers of foreign workers entered the country. The foreign workers, alarmed at the miserable conditions of the Egyptian workers, at once formed a "Private Foreigners' Trade Union," to protect themselves against similar exploitation, but this union was not permitted by the government to recruit native workers. However, it succeeded in securing good wages and good working conditions for its members, and thus set an excellent example to the Egyptians, showing them what trade unionism could do for workers.

EGYPTIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Accordingly, in the very same year (1882), the first union of native Egyptian workers was formed: its president, Lolfy Bey, also established evening schools to combat illiteracy and to teach trade unionism: branches of this union were formed in Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailyeh etc., and are still working. These unions formulated a comprehensive programme consisting of 21 points, some of which, such as the eight hours day for ordinary work and the 6-hours day for hard work, double pay for overtime work, and the limitation of overtime, the prohibition of night work and hard work for children and the aged, fixed benefit for accidents, sickness, old age and invalidity, medical supervision in factories, compulsory elementary education, etc., have already been approved by the Government. With the powerful assistance of the Nationalist Party, the unions were also able before the War, to found co-operative societies at Cairo and Alexandria, a co-operative workshop at Cairo, and a workers' club at Ismailyeh. With the outbreak of the War, however, Egypt was at once occupied by a British army and placed under martial law: and all these activities were summarily stopped.

TRADE UNION HOUSE.

In 1918 the trade unions resumed their activities. At first, they were exploited in the interests of a few ambitious outside leaders, and it was not until they had determined to dispense with outside aid that they began to make real and steady progress. They then combined to form an Administrative Council, consisting of 20 members (representing the various unions), and subdivided into sections for the purposes of education, trade, commerce, arts, publications, economics etc. The new organisation proved so successful that the King, Fuad I, granted it the sum of £3,000. Ahmed Ismail, the secretary, having repelled the efforts of outsiders to obtain control of this money, convened a congress on December 19th, 1927, which was attended by delegates from 14 unions, and representing a total membership of 60,000; this congress decided to use the royal grant to build a Trade Union House for all the trade unions, supplementing it by money raised by the unions themselves. Land for this building has already been bought: and a council has been appointed to manage the business, on which each union is represented by 2 members. Ahmed Bey being president and A. Ismail secretary.

WORK OF NEW COUNCIL.

The newly-appointed Council then decided to form a national trade union centre. Ismail who is also secretary of the General Workers' Union, issued an appeal in the daily press, in consequence of which a congress, representing 12 unions, was held on January 26th, 1928. The officials of this centre consist of Ahmad Bey Mohammad Agha, the president Sobhy Saad and Ahmad Farahet, 1st and 2nd vice-presidents: Ahmed Ismail, the secretary: Soliman Mikhail, assistant secretary, and Said Abdel Azim, treasurer. A clause in the Rules lays down the necessity of inaugurating relations with the I. F. T. U.

Now that the national centre has been formed, the unions are increasnig their memberships more rapidly than ever before.

TRADE UNION INFLUENCE IN SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

The I. F. T. U. has instituted an enquiry among the affiliated centres concerning the influence of the trade union movement in the compilation of legislation affecting labour. "The International Trade Union Movement," the magazine of the I. F. T. U. publishes the results of this enquiry in its February number. These results may be briefly summarised as follows:—

In the following countries there are special bodies for the preparation of social legislation, and on these Labour has representation:

Blegium (Supreme Labour Council), Czechoslovakia (National Economic Council), France (National Economic Council and Supreme Labour Council,) Germany (National Economic Council), Holland (Supreme Labour Council), Spain (Labour Council), Sweden (Royal Social Office), and Switzerland (various bodies). Memel, Poland and Roumania have plans for founding special bodies of the kind, but these have not yet materialised. Austria and Yugoslavia have a system of Chambers of Labour. Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Hungary and Latvia have no special bodies for the purpose: but in the three last-named countries the trade unions are often consulted.

In reply to a question concerning the value of the services rendered by such bodies, the Czechoslovakian national centre replies that opinions are not agreed as to this institution. In general, it is realised that it does useful work. Each group in the Council tries of course to secure the predominance of its own policy, for there is a growing tendency to base parliamentary discussions on the work of the Council. The system of proportional representation on the Council is the result of efforts made by the National Trade Union Centre. The German national centre replies that the national economic council has provided an opportunity for the trade unions, for the first time, to take their share in the settlement of the great economic questions of post-war times on a purely technical basis. The government and employers have learnt to know and appreciate the work of workers' representatives in social and economic questions. The workers' representatives obtain, in their turn, daily opportunities for extending their technical knowledge: the trade unions place experts at their disposal, if necessary. The trade union struggle to place the workers on an equal footing with the employers can therefore be carried on with greater success than would otherwise be possible. The co-operation of an equal footing of the workers' representatives on the National Economic Council means that economic democracy has already been to some extent achieved. The National Constitution lays down as a condition for the National Economic Council that the same co-operation on an equal footing shall also take place in District Economic Councils, when these are created.

The Dutch trade union centre replies that in general Labour does not think very favourably of this body. The influence of the Labour Council is too small.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AGENDA FOR 1929 SESSIONS

(I.F.T.U.) The International Labour Conference of 1922 will hold two sessions, one general session, and another special session to discuss the question of work on board ship. As for the date of these sessions, the Governing Body at its last meeting decided that the Seamen's Conference should follow immediately upon the general Labour Confrence. The agenda of the special Conference comprises the following items: regulations of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness (including treatment of seamen injured on board the ship), and the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

For the General Conference, the Berlin session of the Governing Body decided upon the discussion of the question of Forced Labour. Various additional items have been under consideration, such as unemployment insurance, the working hours of salaried employees, the very complicated question of early closing for shops, and the period of notice to be given to non-mannal workers. A final choice has now been made of the working hours of salaried employees.

I. F. C. T. U.

The Fourth International Congress of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions will be held at Munich on the 26th-28th September next. The chief subjects of discussion will be concentration in industry and rationalisation. A rapporteur will also speak on the position and development of international special legislation

Jose Lopez Cortez, the General Secretary of the Mexican trade union centre. has recently, with the aid of Liberal votes, been elected Mayor of Mexico City. Perez Medina, the leader of the local trade unions of Mexico district, has been nominated Executive Secretary of the new Town Council.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, has addressed a request to representative organisations of employees and workers to nominate delegates to an Industrial Peace Conference in Australia. Of the 36 members of the Conference the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Trades Hall Councils of all the States have been invited to send 10 members, the Australian Workers' Union (an independent organisation) 4, the Central Council of the Employers' Federation, the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, and the Associated Chambers' Conference 8, and the National Council of Women 4 delegates; while there will also be 2 representatives from financial circles. The decisions of the conference will not be binding, and the conference will be non-political. The Government will pay the cost of the transport of the delegates and their expenses during their absence from home.

The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions had on January 1st, 1928, 205,561 members, an increase of 7126 on last year's figure. Increases in previous years were as follows: in 1924, 3781; in 1925, 5784; in 1926, 6013.

INDIA AND THE I. F. T. U.

The Council of the All-India Trades Union Congress discussed at New Delhi the desirability of affiliating with the International Federation of Trade Unions in the presence of the British delegation to India (Purcell and Hallsworth). The attitude of certain Communist delegates who declared that the Amsterdam International was co-operating with the capitalists, gave rise to a heated debate, in which Purcell remarked that the Russian organisations were "consistently interfering with the work of other nationtional movements", and that "it was time that they fell out with the Russian Movement and fell in with the rest of the world." The Secretary was authorised to communicate with the British T. U. C. and with the I. F. T. U.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

On April 18th the 31st ordinary congress of the Scottish trade union congress will be held at Perth. One of the resolutions to be proposed at the congress is a vigorous protest against the proposal of the British Government for the revision of the Washington Eight Hour Day Convention: it reads as follows: "That this Congress emphatically protests against the proposal of the British Government that the International Labour Conference consider the revision of the Washigton its proposal. Further, this Congress condemns the continued delay by the British Government in honouring its obligations to the International Labour Organisation by ratifying the Convention. This Congress re-affirms its demand that the Government the Washington hours convention and calls upon the Government to withdraw its proposal. Further delay, the necessary legislation to contain adequate provision to safeguard those workers whose conditions are better than the minimum conditions prescribed by the Convention."

GRAIN SCANDAL

TURKISH EX-MINISTER TO BE ARRAINGED

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE

LONDON, April 10.

Constantinople.—The parliamentary Committee, enquiring into the grain scandal in which grain and flour valued at £500,000 (Turkish) are involved in irregularities and abuses, has passed a resolution that the Deputy Djenani Bey, ex-Minister of Commerce be arraigned before the High Court.—Reuter.

"YORKSHIRE'S BEST MAN IS OUT"

100,000 PERSONS ATTEND ROY KILNER'S FUNERAL

LONDON, April 10.

Over 100,000 people attended the funeral of Roy Kilner at Wombwell, to-day. Members of the Yorkshire Cricket team who acted as pall-bearers were in tears. The Rector of Wombwell paid a tribute to Roy Kilner saying. "The Yorkshire wicket has fallen and one of Yorkshire's best men is out". Lord Hawke, Captain Worsley, and many other representatives of Yorkshire and Lancashire cricket clubs were present. A cable expressing sympathy was received from the Maharajah of Patiala.—Reuter's Special.

FUSION OF GRAMOPHONE COMPANIES

RISE IN SHARE PRICES DUE TO STOCK EXCHANGE RUMOURS

LONDON, April 11

There was considerable excitement in gramophone shares consequent on the persistent rumours of the fusion of the American Victor Talking Machine Company with the British Columbia Gramophone Company and the Gramophone Company. The Columbia Company's ten-shillings shares, which, at the beginning of the year, were quoted under seven sterling reached yesterday 13 sterling 10 shillings. The Secretaries of the Gramophone and Columbia Companies, however, deny that they ever heard of a suggestion of the fusion. Likewise, cables from New York state that officials of the Victor Company are "equally ignorant"; but it is obvious that the stock exchange give credence to the rumours.—Reuter's Special.

BAMUNGACHEE SHOOTING CASE.

ENQUIRY CONCLUDES.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES ORDERS

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The enquiry by the District Magistrate of Howrah into the petition of Santiram Mondol, Assistant Secretary, East Indian Railway Labour Union, making serious charges against certain railway officials and police officers in connection with the Bamungachee shooting concluded to-day.

The Magistrate reserved his orders.—A. P.

"EXERCISE CAUTION WHILE REPORTING"

PRESS ADMITTED TO BAMUNGACHI INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The press was readmitted to-day in the Bamungachi enquiry, the District Magistrate, Howrah expressing hope that more caution would be exercised in reporting the proceedings. Mr. R. G. Watling Superintendent, Railway Police, examined said that there was a considerable riotous sort of disturbance before firing was opened. Cross-examined he said that from the attitude of the men he did not think it was necessary to open fire.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

In the share market in jutes Howrah and Clive market down some eight annas in days working higher priced issues being easier proportinately in sympathy. In coals more transactions were reported in lower rates. Teas were practically neglected. Cottons were unchanged with exception of Bengal Luxmi Cotton which recorded a drop of over ten points. Miscellaneous were dull. In Government securities there was only a minor enquiry for small lots Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half percent Government paper 75/1, four percent loan 1960/70 87/15, five and half per cent war bonds 1928 105, six per cent bonds 1930 102/10, do 1932 105/10.

Banks.—Imperial Banks fully paid 1465, do contributory 367.

Railways.—Bankura Damodar River 74, Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 215.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi ord. 66, Kesoram ord. 3/4, Anglo-India ord. 540, Auckland 418, Bally ord. 337, Barnapore ord. 509, Birla ord. 18, Clive ord. 52/10, Dalhousie ord. 633/8, Empire ord. 64, Hooghly ord. 120, Howrah 68, Hukumchand ord. 29, do pref. 111/8, Kankinarrah ord. 341/8, Kelvin ord 505, Maihati pref. 125, National 33/14, Northbrook 75/12, Orient 324, Reliance pref. 128.

Coals.—Bengal 415, Borren ord. 15, Burrakur 13, Equitable 17, Gopalichuck 8/10, Industry 5, Katras Jhurriah 61, New Beerbhoom 14/4, Pench Valley 25/4, Standard 56.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 7/4, Benares Electric 2/4 prem Bengal Iron 17, Burn and Co ord 415, Indian Iron and Steel 19/4, Marshall and Co 3/2, Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 67/4, Calcutta Ice Association 9/4 Mathuranore Zamindary 1/12, Champaran Sugar 10/12

Teas.—Rishnanth 38/4, Dhunseri 4/2, Jutlhari 20/4, Tezpore 14.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone, thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

EMPIRE LIFE CO.

LAST YEAR'S SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS

The 31st annual general meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama presiding. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and audited accounts for the year ending 29th February, 1928, said:—

Before dealing with the ordinary matters I would like to refer to the loss sustained by the death of Dr. Ghasvala towards the close of our financial year. Dr. Ghasvala was a Director since July, 1920. We all feel that in him we have lost a personal friend as well as an esteemed and valued colleague and one whose experience and general knowledge of affairs were of the greatest service to the Company.

Turning now to the report which has been in your hands for some days and which doubtless you will agree as usual to take as read, I am sure you must be impressed by the gratifying figures disclosed and it is hardly necessary for me to review them in detail. The results speak for themselves and need no words from me to recommend them. I will therefore make my remarks as general as possible.

In the first place new assurances were issued for Rs. 1,16,15,000—that is an increase of about 10 lakhs over the amount in previous year. A very satisfactory feature in connection with the new business is the large number of our assured who take out further assurances either when their policies mature or in addition to any existing assurances—and thus show in a very practical way their confidence in the financial stability of the Company as well as their satisfaction with its working.

CLAIMS BY DEATH.

Our claims by death continue stable in amount while the Endowment Assurances which matured during the lifetime of the assured increased to Rs. 17,58,000. The preponderance of Endowment Assurances is the common experience of Life Companies though whenever it can be afforded I think an assured should not be content with only an Endowment Assurance and would be well advised to take out also a Whole Life Policy with a limited number of payments and thus make further provision for his family at his death.

Our Life Funds including of course the Reserves have increased to almost three crores and our total assets amount to no less than Rs. 3,15,64,000.

In the last year you will have noticed we made a departure from our usual practice and invested a considerable amount in Indian Sterling Loans—nearly all in India Government Loans—as they offered a better return on the investment of our money and favourable prospects of appreciation in value. Notwithstanding the recent fall in prices of gilt-edged securities the market value of our Stock Exchange Securities, all of which are gilt-edged was at the close of our year over 5 lakhs more than the price at which they stand in our books.

You will also have noticed that owing to prolonged absence from India Mr. Herbert resigned his directorship and we recorded his resignation with regret. We have filled the vacancies that occurred by appointing Mr. Frederick Edwin Francis and Mr. Edulji Bhikaji Ghasvala and we are sure they will be valuable acquisitions to the Board. At the annual meeting of Policy-holders a week ago I was re-elected a Director. I appreciate this renewal of their confidence and can assure them their interests are carefully watched by the Board.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGERS AND STAFF.

Before moving a resolution I wish to pay a tribute to our Managers and the Head Office Staff generally, also to our Branch Secretaries and Agents throughout the country and to express our appreciation of the zeal and care given to the affairs of the Company in their respective fields—for it is their combined efforts which have contributed so largely to the good results attained.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate the assured as well as the Shareholders on the great and continued progress of the Company and on its strong financial position. The figures we place before you to-day show that the security we offer justifies the continuance and extension of that support which the Company has always experienced in the past and which we confidently look forward to receive in the future.

Last week the foundations were laid in this city of a Life Assurance Association of Indian Companies. This is a movement in the right direction. I need not remind it members of the good old adage "Unity is strength." Its success will greatly depend on the members proving loyal one to another and on speaking with one voice, seeing with one eye, acting with one hand and moving with one step.

DIVIDEND AT RS. 8 PER SHARE.

The report was adopted, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share free of income-tax and a bonus equal to one month's salary to the officers and the staff of the Head Office was sanctioned and the appointment of Messrs. F. E. Francis and E. B. Ghaswalla as Directors was confirmed. They were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, as also Mr. G. M. Rose; and Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

NAVSARI PEASANTS' SYMPATHY

VALLABHBHAI'S EXHORTATION

NEIGHBOURS NOT TO BUY CONFISCATED LANDS

The Satyagraha Officer writes from Bardoli:—

The Navsari public met on the night of the 9th instant in the Laxman Hall to express their sympathy for the peasants of Bardoli in their Satyagraha, Mr. Kashibhai Zaverbhai, Pleader presiding.

NEIGHBOUR'S DUTY.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel said it would be presumptuous for him to come forward and tell them that they must not buy moveable or immoveable property of the Bardoli Satyaghis. It would be insulting their honesty to think of them as capable of doing so. Sjt. Vallabhbhai referred to the affectionate present the Sisodra sisters had given him that afternoon, and said though he accepted the gifts which came unsolicited from the neighbours, he knew he had no right to them. Sjt. Vallabhbhai related the story of the injustice of the Government, of the blunders committed by their officers, and of the strength the people of Bardoli were daily gathering. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel concluded his speech by an appeal to watch and study the Bardoli fight, through which he hoped the good and proficient peasant living in any corner and under any regime in Gujerat the peasant whom any Government must feel proud to own as a subject to derive a lesson of fearlessness and the boldness to stand for his rights against the mightiest Government.

A resolution was moved from the chair expressing full sympathy of the meeting of the citizens of Navsari and the surrounding villages with the Satyagraha fight that is being waged by the peasants of the Bardoli Taluka against the unbearable increase made by the Government land assessment.

Another resolution was moved by Sjt. Vamanrao Tamhamkar, regretting the payment by a Bania Savkar of the Gaekwari village Vesma on account of his land in the village Ambhethi of the Bardoli Taluka, which lowered Navsari in the eyes of the public.

Both the above resolutions were passed unanimously. The president remarked that though Sjt. Vallabhbhai did not expect any help from them it was still up to them to add to their lip sympathy, any solid help that they may be able to give.

GAEKWAR PEASANTS' MEETING AT SISODRA.

On his way to Navsari, Sjt. Vallabhbhai attended a large meeting of peasant men and women in the Gaekwari village of Sisodra. The men presented him with a gift of Rs. 101-4-0 and the women had also their separate gift of Rs. 61-4. The amount first collected by the men was nearly half their final sum, but on learning that their women had made up a larger fund, they sent their subscription roll on its second round and had the satisfaction of not being behind the women. Resolutions such as were passed in Navsari were also passed here.

PEASANTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel thanked them for their gifts and especially the ladies who took so much interest in the Satyagrah. He said he wanted the farmer, in whatever part of Gujrat he was living, tory, or in that of any other State, to be whether in the British or Baroda terrilike children of one parent and to feel the calamity over his brother in any part of the land as if it had fallen on himself. Sjt. Vallabhbhai referring to Kika sheth of Veshma, said he would not mind some one in his weakness paying up his tax, but this man instead of confessing his weakness, is reported to have they went to them. It was more than mocked the peasants of Ambheti when one could bear people getting rich at the expense of the agriculturists, turning against them in their days of adversity. There was no remedy but for the people to keep such man safely aloof, doing without any connection with them; not tilling their fields.

Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai on being requested to say a few words said the present fight in Bardoli was not merely for the sake of a lakh of rupees, it was for the establishment of the ryot's right of approving or disapproving of any tax to be levied on them.

YET ANOTHER SUCCESS

INDIANS BEAT [illegible] Y ASSOCIATI[illegible]M

L[illegible] April 10.

The Indian Hoc[illegible] beat the Hockey Association [illegible] Folkestone by four goals to nil.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

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MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

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HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

TRAINING CAMP AT TIRTHAHALLI

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal (The All-India Volunteer Organisation), a volunteer training camp will be conducted in Tirthahalli (Mysore State) for a period of five weeks beginning from the 25th of April, wherein instructions will be given in Lathi, Lezim, Light Indian Clubs, Bhala, Jambia, Sword Play, Dand Patta, Gada, Malkhamb, Yogasanas, Wrestling, and other manly exercises as also in important subjects of cultural value like First Aid, Hygiene, History of the Indian National Movement, Village Organisation, Economic History of India, and Civics.

The boarding charges for the whole session of the training camp will be Rs. 20 per camper. The travelling expenses as well as the boarding charges must be met by the campers themselves. Poor students, however, may be shown some concession in their boarding charges. Khaddar kacha and khaki or white Khadi uniform consisting of shirt, shorts and caps are compulsory. Further particulars can be had from Sjt. Bhavikatte Nagabhatt, Tirthahalli (Mysore State).

DEMOLITION OF A PIR'S SHRINE

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

A Deputation of the leading Mussalmans of Kamatipura etc., headed by Mr. Ebrahim Jetakar M.L.C., J.P., will wait upon the Commissioner of Police with reference to the demolition of the Shrine of Syed Pir Jelal Shah and the steps to be taken thereto in order to allay the unrest prevailing in Moslem quarters with regard to the aforesaid vandalism. The Police Commissioner has consented to meet the Deputation on the 12th April between 12 a.m. and 2 p.m.

THE LATE MR S F BHARUCHA

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

The Hony. Secretary, the Bombay Architectural Association writes:—

"With reference to the notice in this paper calling attention to the fact that the special general meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association conened for Thursday the 12th April was postponed on account of the sudden death of the President Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha and would take the form a meeting of condolence This meeing is now proposed to be held in the Sir Vasantji Tricumji Moolli Library at the Royal Institute of Science at 6-30 p.m. on the same date when besides members of the association any friends and admirers of the late Mr. Bharoocha who would like to come are cordially invited to be present."

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

AC TIVITIES DURING THE NATIONAL WEEK

(From a Correspondent).

KHAR, April 11.

The Khar Youth League is celebrating the National Week by hawking Khaddar and other Swadeshi articles such as soap, pencils, sugar etc. Batches of volunteers including ladies take out Khadi of various qualities and different varieties and go from house to house for sale. An exhibition of different sorts of khaddar and other Swadeshi articles is being held in the Laxmi Society Pavilion the 10th Road Khar. The exhibition will be open between 7 to 9 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. till the 15th of this month. The articles exhibited are also sold to the public. All those who wish to have Khaddar are requested to go to the Pavilion or to approach Mr. Rajah, the Hony. Secretary of the Youth League.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

assured the door for co-operation is still open.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

My extreme Congress friends who swear by the principle of self-determination, may, even if a Committee as described above be agreed to, still hesitate to co-operate. My answer to them is as follows. Congress leaders have agreed to a Round Table Conference, and also to the necessary preliminary enquiry for determining and settling the fundamentals of a scheme which will automatically, in due course, develop into reesponsible Government. An Indian Committee, and the Statutory Commission sitting together on equal terms and making the preliminary enquiry, and then an Indian Committee and the Joint Committee of Parliament similarly sitting together and making the final recommendations, would in substance, if only the will be strong, amount to a Round Table Conference. I am as passionately for national self-determination as anybody can be, but this self-determination has to be won through hard struggle and not through passionate pleading alone. And because our struggle is to be nonviolent, it must be even harder; it must involve formidable sacrifice and suffering, and an unquenchable spirit of resistance. My Congress leaders know this only too well; and can doubtless expatiate on the theme even more eloquently than I can. But those who demanded India's independance only three months ago at Madras, and resolved on the boycott of British goods—what have they been doing when the peaceful citizens of Madras were gagged under the most high-handedness of executive orders? The men in the ranks at Madras were ready for Civil Disobedience; were the leaders ready? I shall not say more. Until the Congress leaders exhibit an organised spirit of Civil Disobedience that shall infect every Indian, and overawe the rest of the world, until then we have to fight with every other though baser constitutional weapon that is available to us. In fact what reasons led the Swarajists to the polls in 1923, what reasons led Congressmen into the legislatures in 1927, those same reasons should lead them now to go into every Committee where they can fight "to any extent" for the freedom of the motherland. And fight they must, even as the Lord Sri Krishna in the Gita counselled Arjuna:

Caring not for pleasure or pain,
Caring not for loss or gain,
Without thought of me and mine
Fight fearless: success shall be there.

This is my creed. I deplore that I find little either of true heroism for or, true statemanship in the latest Congress leaders. But I know there is enough of both in the country. And as for myself, as long as I am in the Congress Party I know that my vote belongs to the Party, but I feel no less that my heart belongs to my country, and my opinions to myself. That is what has emboldened me to express my views candidly on this subject, even because during the debate on it in the Assembly, for reasons which cannot be divulged I could not get a chance to explain my position clearly. My leaders decided that on the 16th of February last I should not move the resolution that came up in my name in the ballot box; but destiny may after all decide that in no other way than the one indicated in my draft reesolution can we make any speedy progress constitutionally; every other way may prove longer and harder in the long run.

(Concluded.)

OUR AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP

(Continued from page 6.)

practical training in the various departments and pay each per day just what he pays his other employees? It is not England which is ever anxious to set us on our feet nor any of the European nations which now and then show much sympathy towards India, nor even any of the Indian manufacturers but it is that idealstic nation America and in it her illustrious son Henry Ford who has done it. He has taught our students a modern industry and has made them self-reliant. Shall we not acknowledge his valuable services to young India?

STRAIGHT-FORWARD PEOPLE.

America is not as much of a hypocrite as other nations of the West. If she does not like you she will tell it openly and sometimes almost bluntly. She has even passed a law to prevent the Asiatics from becoming her citizens. The British dominions have no such law but would they allow the Asiatics to be citizens at present? The relations of America with Philipines, Haity, Nicaragua, and her attitude towards South America Mexico strongly indicate her imperdencies. But let us not judge its assumed future. We oof of her magnificient ood faith in the past. to help the weak and curb the insolence of the first United ualified to bring into States of the world abolish the abomin- ar but also usher Will she ever do ce have already This is decide- rds the desired

OUR SIMPLEST X WORDS No. 2

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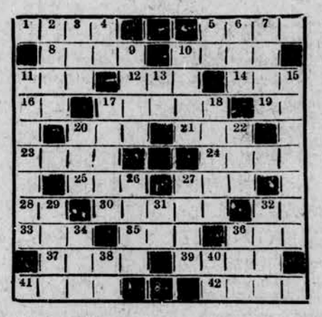

LAST DATE OF POSTING: 25-4-1928.

Diet:—Chambers's (20th Century) and Oxford concise

CLUES ACROSS.

1. The opposite of hot
5. Father
8. The Indian Cobra
10. Pl. of DATUM
11. Not Young
12. Remote
14. Especially (abbr.)
16. Near
17. A Vessel
19. Pronoun
20. A Gentleman
21. Same as PARR
23. Always
24. To beat with a mall
25. To increase
27. Pl. of MAN
28. Preposition
30. Rescued
32. Gold
33. A pen for swine
35. Expressing denial
36. Possessive form of HE
37. Domesticate
39. Enough.
41. To form holes in
42. Infant

CLUES DOWN.

2. Alone
3. A boy
4. Consonants
5. Father
6. Consumed
7. A blow
9. At a distance
10. Fall in drops
11. Opposes
13. Similarly
15. Hawkers
17. Feathered animals
18. Nominated
20. The ocean
22. Pa. T. of RUN
26. Native of Denmark.
27. To measure
29. Ottar
31. Voice (curtailed).
32. O-I-W-B (actual)
34. Pa. T. of LIE (reversed)
36. Interj. Hold!
38. Objective case of 'I'
40. Note well (abbr.)

N.B.:—A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution. Stamps are not accepted as fees. Results will be sent to all competitors on 7-5-1928. Entries may be sent on plain paper aiso. For rules and leaflets apply to:—The Manager, "Simplest X Words" ULUPPUR (P.O.), Via Manapparai, S. I. Rly., Trichinopoly Dist.

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Figure B: The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

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'Sunday Chronicle'

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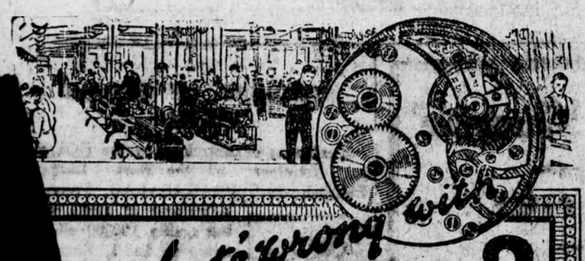

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Thousands of watches are lying idle in people's homes for want of repair.

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"OUTRAGING MODESTY" OF A NURSE

CHARGE AGAINST GOAN YOUTH

MRS. WARD'S SENSATIONAL STORY

BANDRA, April 10.

Anthony Miranda, a young Goan of Vankola was placed before the City Magistrate, Bandra, this morning on a charge of outraging the modesty of Mrs. Ward, a nurse, residing at Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Mrs. Ward, in the course of her evidence alleged that on January 20 there was a telephone call for her and the voice at the other end said that he was "Dr. Louis Pereira," that his sister was sick and needed a night nurse, and that he would send his nephew to Marine Lines to bring her (Mrs. Ward) to Khar station, and that she should buy the ticket for herself as well as for the nephew, payment for which would be made later on. Mrs. Ward thought it was a bluff and did not keep the appointment.

The next day about 10 o'clock the same person asked for Mrs. Ward by phone, but as she was not there her companion, Mrs. Noronha, answered the call. Mrs. Noronha was informed by the "Doctor" that he was put to much inconvenience by Mrs. Ward failing to keep her appointment. It was, he said, a genuine case and the speaker being a professional man would not attempt a hoax. Mrs. Noronha said that Mrs. Ward was not there at the time, but she would speak to her when she returned.

The person again rang up at 2 o'clock the same day, Mrs. Ward, who was in, answered the call and was told to give her word of honour that she would keep her appointment. She was persuaded to believe that it was a genuine case and the appointment was made for the same day. Saturday, January 21. But Mrs. Ward informed the "Doctor" that she would prefer to start from Grant Road as that station was nearer to her than Marine Lines.

AT KHAR.

She started that evening in the usual nurse's uniform, leaving Grant Road by the train after 7 p.m. and arriving at Khar about 7-40. When she alighted Khar she found that there was no receive her at the station as and asked the station master if th a telephone at the station as she to communicate with her comp Clare Road. The station ma that there was no telephone. then asked the station master of any "Doctor Louis Pereira Khar. He replied that he did any. Mrs. Ward had made to return and was about to ticket when the accused m ance and informed Mrs. Ward that his uncle, Dr. Louis Pereira, had sent him to accompany her to the place where the patient was. The accused said: "You will have to put up with a lot of inconvenience, Mrs. Ward, as you will have to go by by-paths to take the short cut and there are no conveyances. The place is not far away. "Mrs. Ward agreed to accompany the accused. On the way as they were proceeding Mrs. Ward questioned the accused how far the place was, and he replied: "Just here, just here, not far away."

After walking about two miles they arrived near a bush. Here the accused, she alleged, made indecent overtures to her. Mrs. Ward informed the Magistrate that she would give details to His Honour in writing as she did not like to repeat such things in open court. There was a struggle and she was thrown on the ground. The complainant screamed and shouted for help and the accused, taking fright, ran away. It was a lonely place. The complainant looked round and saw some light north-ward. She proceeded thither and found some Maratha people celebrating a festival. They were surprised to find her in that place at that time of the night and asked why and how she came there. She was so frightened that she could hardly speak, but requested them to take her to the nearest railway station. Two of them accompanied her to Santa Cruz station where there was a deputy station master and his staff. She was a bundle of nerves, but managed to explain her position to them.

The station officials arranged for a servant to accompany her to Grant Road and she reached her residence at 10-30 that night. Thereafter she suffered a very bad nervous collapse and had to remain indoors for two days. On the 23rd, the same person again 'phoned up to her asking her how she felt after the struggle and telling her not to mention the incident to Dr. Louis Pereira, or any one else. That same day a friend of her advised her to seek police aid and to consult Miss Ida Dickinson of the Bombay Vigilance Association. Miss Dickinson and the complainant saw Mr. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the latter advised them to register the complaint at the Bandra Police Court as the alleged offence was committed in the Bandra jurisdiction. On the following day they went to the District Superintendent of Police, Bandra, and not finding him, lodged the information with the Sub-Inspector at the Police Court.

ACCUSED IDENTIFIED.

Mrs. Ward, continuing, said that about March she read about Miss Millet's case and feeling that the accused in Miss Millet's case might be the man who had molested her she saw Inspector Baker of the Bombay C. I. D. Before that officer she laid the information on March 5, giving also a description of the accused as he appeared on the day she was decoyed. On March 11 she was called by the Vile Parle Police before whom in her identification parade she singled out the accused and identified him as the man who had molested her. Mrs. Ward's nurse's uniform was produced in court, the same bearing rents in several places owing to the struggle with the accused on the day of the alleged offence.

Mr. Paul D'Souza, Pleader, and Mr. Nerurkar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Prosecution; Mr. Dhondy, Pleader, assisted by Mr. Athaide, for the defence.

Further hearing was adjourned.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimahara} Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, a strange career awaits thee. In your early career, you will be an ideal youth, God-fearing and obedient to parents under the latter's protecting proof, even though the roof may be only one of corrugated tin-sheets under which was the flooring besmeared with cow-dung plaster and not a Mangalore-tiled one with a rich flooring of mosaic. After the parental roof will be blown off by the Merciless Hurricane Reaper, you will be master of all you survey (with or without the aid of spectacles or eye-glasses or Chamberlanean monocle). By your grit and pushfulness you make your presence felt everywhere, whether in the civic or council hall, or in society parlours. One of the illustrious trio of the Parsi globe cyclists, on their return to Bombay's bosom, fervently declared: "We come back with greater devotion to God". After addressing the meeting they straightway went to the House of God" (Fire Temple). You are destined to "do the world", not necessarily as a globe trotter, and on your return home your poor unsuspecting family will find—it will be a 'brood' awakening to them—that you have returned with greatest devotion to goddesses of all climes, without distinction of caste, colour or creed, leaving your footprints on the sands of all lands! To your credit, be it said, however, you will not forsake any of them. You will send them bags of money, so long as your purse allows, and when the money market is tight—and this cycle of rise and fall will occur almost regularly like the joy-ride in a giant wheel—you will only be able, to remit only "tons of kisses" in your very touching letters which will touch the fairies' synthetic—I mean sympathetic—chords. You are a very kind-hearted man and will prove yourself a friend in need. Those who welcome you in their homes will find you a very cheerful and obliging personality, provided they take care, (beware) of your weak point—the weakest point, truth to tell!

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Under heading "Maharashtra's Mind" in your issue of April 3, you mention among other Papers "Prabodh" (Dhulia) as one of those who distinctly blame His Holiness Dr. Kurtakoti for his taking part in the matter of Shuddhi and conversion of Miss Miller. As a matter of fact "Prabodh" has never done so. On the contrary it said from our point of view what took place was the only right thing under the circumstances. "Prabodh" wants Hinduism to be a world-embracing religion and not itself remain like an out-caste in the eyes of the world.—Yours etc.

V. G. JAVADEKAR,
Editor, "Prabodh."

Dhulia April 4.

ANGLO MEXICAN SPECIAL CLAIMS CONVENTION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"On the 31st March, 1927, an announcement was made in the press to the effect that a convention had been concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Mexican Government for the ... ment of certain classes of claims ... incurred by British subjects ... account of revol... occurred betwee... May 1920, ... companie... in the... once...

Anæmia?—

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P.153.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

So far we had been complaining against the vegetable product known by the name of ghee but now, through the kindness of the Germans, vegetable flour has also arrived in India. The chemical analysis has declared this product to be utterly useless for human consumption and hence if it is used it will have a very evil effect on the health of the nation. It is, therefore, quite necessary that Government should take all the measures necessary to check its sale ("Riyasat").

The Frontier Province is well-known for the valour and heroism of its inhabitants. But it is not known why some of the Hindus of that province have become so chicken-hearted that they are not only afraid of the Musalmans, but are also clamouring against the introduction of Reforms. This question may be put to the Frontier Hindus that at a time when the other provinces of India are fighting for democratic and responsible system of Government, what crime has been committed by the Frontier Province that it should be deprived of even ordinary reforms even? If the Musalmans form a majority there, then it is surely not the fault of the Musalmans. We want to know from our friends in the Frontier Province why the whole of India should give up the idea of making a demand for a responsible Government simply for their sake. It is time for the Hindus of the Frontier to remember that no power in the world will ever be able to kill them provided they mean to live. ("Riyasat").

"HAMDARD" AND GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Maulana Muhammad Ali, a most renowned son of India and a respected leader of the Indians, is passing through a financial crisis. His paper is suffering a loss of more than a thousand rupees every month. But in spite of all these hardships and troubles, the Maulana's character is worthy of emulation. He has not wavered in the face of these trials. This lion is standing where he was so far as his patriotism and honesty are concerned. According to the latest report, the Delhi Government had recommended to the other provincial Governments that public advertisements should also be given to the "Hamdard." But the Maulana, in due obedience to his principles, declined the "honour" with thanks and refused to accept Government advertisements. It will be the height of ungratefulness not to lend a helping hand to Maulana Muhammad Ali and relieve him of his financial anxieties. What is needed is that the rich in the country should financially help the Maulana. ("Riyasat").

KURLA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

SCHEME FOR ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Secretary of the Kurla Residents Association writes:—

"The first quarterly, general meeting of the Kurla Residents Association will be held on the 15th instant, at Mr. Anandji Hirji Kurlawalla's Hall at 5 p.m. to consider the attitude to be taken up by the Association towards the ensuing Municipal elections.

The following scheme has been proposed for the consideration of the meeting that a residents' party under the name of the Kurla People's Municipal Party should be established that it should be an organization consisting of members of the Kurla Municipality nominated by the Association under such rules and orders herein after provided.

Every member nominated by the association should agree to sign the following conditions and objects.

To encourage the removal of untouchability and the promotion of the intercommunal unity. To take keen interest in all questions of vital importance such as water supply, drainage Sanitation medical relief, communications compulsory primary education etc.

To educate public opinion on civic questions, by means of public meetings, pamphlets and such other literature on Municipal question.

The Managing Committee of the Association shall carry on election propaganda and draw up a manifesto addressed to the electorate on which the election shall be mainly contested.

HINDUSTANEE STUDENT

The Hindustan Association of America, which publishes a bulletin called "Hindustanee Student", publishes, in its joint January-February issue, articles by Messrs. Syed Hossain, Swami Yogananda Taraknath Das and others. It also publishes the report of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Association.

A BARODA LETTER

HEAVY SENTENCES ON GANG OF DACOITS

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 10.

Great sensation was created in the city when it was known that the local police had raided certain quarters and arrested certain number of persons alleged to belong to a gang of dacoits, who had made themselves notorious by committing almost day-light robberies. They had proved to be a terror from which even the officials were not exempt. A gang of about 22 thieves was responsible for mid-night outrages and they continued their neferious business for about two years and a half.

The case was tried by the Special Judge Mr. M. M. Zala who began the trial of the accused on 6th February 1926 for 64 different offences, under Sec. 402 of the local penal code, heard in all 251 witnesses on behalf of the prosecution and 297 on behalf of the defence and delivered his judgment only yesterday convicting 11 for different offences and sentencing them to imprisonment ranging from 5 to 2 years. Of the 17 persons tried 6 were acquitted. Three persons of the said gang are still at large and the police are pursuing them.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb will leave Baroda on the night of the 11th inst. leaving India on Saturday, the 14th, by the P. & O. Mail Steamer. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb is also accompanying him. Among the staff accompanying their Highnesses are Dr. Chandrachud, the Chief Medical Officer, Mr. V. G. Modi, Naeb Huzur Kamdar and Mr. F. S. Kale, A.D.C.

A special Darbar was held last evening at the palace to bestow honours and medals to those heroic souls who had saved life and property at the risk of their own lives. Chief among them were the College students and young officials.

There was a dinner party at the palace and to-day at 5-45 p.m. H. E. the Dewan Saheb will be at home to their Highnesses when the party will be entertained at tennis and badminton.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST

LATE MR. E. R. THOMPSON

LONDON, April 10.

The death has occurred of Mr. E. R. Thompson.—Reuter's Special.

(Edward Raymond Thompson whose death Reuter reports was the editor of the "Evening Standard" from 1923. Born in 1872, Mr. Thompson was educated privately and received his journalistic training at Brighton, Leeds and elsewhere. He had been editor of "Japan Gazette", Yokohama (1900-2). He was also editor of the "Outlook" (1919-20). He also served in different capacities in various other papers. He joined the "Evening Standard" as chief leader-writer in 1916. He was author of "Uncensored Celebrities, All and Sundry" (1919); Mr. Balfour (1920); Mr. Lloyd George (1922); The man of Promise (Lord Rosebury), 1923; Disraeli: the Alien Patriot (1925); Protraits of the New Century (1927).)

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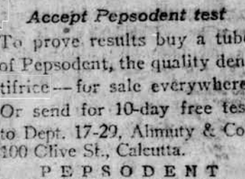
Most tooth ugliness (as to color) now is traced to a film that forms on teeth. You can feel it with your tongue—a slippery sort of coating.

That film absorbs discolorations, breeds bacteria, invites tooth decay and gum troubles. Old-type dentifrices failed to combat it successfully.

That's why your teeth are now off color. Clear it off, and you'll be amazed at what white teeth you have.



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

High dental authorities urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent... different from all others. You feel that film coat go. Beautiful color and high polish come.

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The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 12 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co
When you think of Insurance.

"A DISASTROUS ADMINISTRATION"

"HOME DEPARTMENT, THE BREEDING GROUND FOR ANARCHY"

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S INDICTMENT OF FINANCE MEMBER

Following is the continuation of the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Legislative Assembly while supporting the rejection of the Finance Bill.

If the loan succeeds, India's credit is high; if it does not, then he has taken care of the pockets of the tax-payers. The real cause of the high prices of Government securities is different. The 18d. ratio on the Statute-book has driven out all confidence from the investing public. If the prices of Government securities are high it is not because of the flourishing condition of the country but because people have got no faith in any industrial concern where they can confidently invest a few thousand rupees. Amidst depression all round the only safe investments are Government securities and that is the real reason of the spurt in the Government securities. But barring Government securities and the Savings Bank there is gloom and disaster all round in trade and industry. Unemployment is increasing. One of the grounds on which that disastrous measure was carried was the appeal to the labouring classes that they would at least stand to gain. The falsity of that ground is being demonstrated daily. You find strikes after strikes reported in the "Labour Gazette," month after month; and if only those Honourable gentlemen who talk tall about the prosperity, of India would take care to refer to these facts, they will find that month after month, whether the strikes were for higher wages, whether they were for better conditions, whether they were for fewer hours of work, in 75 out of 100 cases, the workmen are being beaten—very poor comfort to those who were made to believe that in supporting the Ratio Bill they were safeguarding the interests of labour. The totality of the loss and ruin which Sir Basil Blackett has brought on this country by the appreciation of the rupee reminds me of the calamity which Warren Hastings brought on this country. Warren Hastings' rapacious activities were complained of in the House of Commons by Burke. But to-day the House of Commons will inspire no confidence in India and I am modest enough to admit that I am not Edmund Burke. Hastings was open in his rapacity. Sir Basil Blackett's methods are more clever. The only difference is in favour of Warren Hastings. His activities were confined to the United Provinces and Bengal. Sir Basil's spread from Cape Cahorin to Attock, from Dwarka to Calcutta, in villages and in towns alike. The bad effects of his disastrous administration are being felt and will be felt for years to come after Sir Basil Blackett has said good-bye to this country. Here I join Sir Victor Sassoon in wishing Sir Basil Blackett good luck and good fortune in his retirement. Forgiveness is in our blood; it is our second nature. Mahatma Gandhi has taught us to love even our enemies and in that spirit I wish all the joys in his retirement in spite of all the wrongs he has done to this country. He said the other day that some Members make no attempt even to be polite or courteous. I ask him in all earnestness whether we come here for social amenities, to smile and be smiled at? Do we come here for that frivolous kind of social intercourse which means nothing? Do we come here to pay each other those idle compliments which conceal the real truth or do we come here to tell the Government honest truth in an honest manner? Sir, I prefer to tell the naked truth rather than conceal facts under the mask of polite verbiage. If the Government were to get their deserts, they should get not compliments or commendations but curses; not bouquets but bombs. The Home Department, Sir, as you once very rightly said, is the place or rather the breeding ground for anarchy. The real bomb factory is in the Home Department and not in Bengal.

Mr. President: Order, order. The Chair never said that.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Not the Chair, Sir, but Mr. V. J. Patel did say that the Home Department was the real bomb factory. And that is perfectly true, Sir, and I really did congratulate you when you made that statement.

About the Military Department I have only one statement to make. People think that we can calculate the extent of our military burden by a reference to our revenues. Colonel Crawford suggested that we should add the provincial revenues. He is right and I have added that. But that is not the proper criterion in judging of the real incidence of our military expenditure. India is not taxed like a normal country. It is taxed on the war basis. Therefore if you want to appraise our military expenditure right the central taxation should be reduced by 25 crores and the provincial by seven crores. It is only when you have this reduced taxation in the country to the level of peace basis as in other countries that you can apply the criterion whether our military expenditure is 20 per cent. of the revenues. Judged in that light, the military expenditure is even heavier, more crushing, than it appears.

UNHOLY CONSPIRACY.

I do not want to say much about Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra's department, but I do say that he should not think that, because he has given a few allowances or concessions to the postal peons, there is a reason for maintaining postal rates at a higher level. They ought to be reduced to the pre-war basis. I was also surprised to find a sort of unholy conspiracy on the part of some Members interested in labour who seemed to think that, because some concessions have been extended to the postmen and the peons, the higher postal rates should be allowed to be maintained. I cannot accept that. Taxation is very heavy; postmen are paid very low; taxation must be lowered; and the wages of postmen must be increased. One cannot be made to depend upon the other.

Then, Sir, there is the Department of Education, Health and Lands. As it does not figure very much in this House, I do not want to make many observations about it except to say that so long as the condition of Indians in foreign countries still causes the greatest anxiety to people here. I do not think even that department can be said to deserve our support for financing it.

Then, lastly, I come to the Political Department. I do not want to discuss the administration of any particular State, but I do say that so far as peace and contentment of the people of this country are concerned—and the one excuse for foreign domination was that peace has been brought in this country—even that can be said to have been taken away. Look at the communal riots, look at the loss of property, and look at the very fanatical outbursts every now and then 'The number of Masjids that were attacked during the last five years has been larger than the number during the whole history of relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. More temples have been destroyed in the last five years than in the whole reign of Aurangzeb. And yet the Government talks of having established peace in this country!

Mr. K. Ahmed: Whose fault is that?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Government's and nobody else's.

VIRAMGAM CORDON.

Then, Sir, as regards the Indian States, I do not wish to refer to any particular State but I want to draw the attention of my friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to the Viramgam Custom line once more. So far as that line is intended to prevent evasion of customs duties it is quite justified and he has my wholehearted and unqualified support. But let him not look merely at the money side of the question. Let him look also at its human side. We should pay more attention to the miseries of men who are being harassed. The other day my friend quoted the authority of Mr. Amritalal Seth and I want to quote the same authority. I will only read one sentence from Mr. Seth's paper "Saurashtra."

"The outposts along the whole custom line have become responsible for the harassment of the residents of British villages for which there is no parallel, to which there is no end."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Indian Merchants' Chamber: Indian Commerce): May I ask the Honourable Member to give me the date of the paper from which he has quoted?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: It is dated the 11th February, 1928.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: Will the Honourable Member take it from me that I had another letter from the same gentleman subsequent to the one which the Honourable Member has just quoted in which he said that the matter has been set right

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: I have also got a similar letter, and it is dated February 29, 1928.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: All that I can say is that private letters cannot be used to do duty for public statements. When Mr. Amritlal Seth will publish in his paper that what he complains of has been set right, I shall at once withdraw whatever I may have said.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: The report that my Honourable friend has quoted is not of the latest date. I am not challenging the accuracy of his report; it was correct on the date it was written. Since then, however, the Government of India had inquiries made and I think if the Honourable Member will accept it from me when I say that Mr. Amritlal has written to me saying that his grievances have been removed, it will shorten the discussion.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I to say, Sir, that what has happened once may happen again. Therefore, the House must be very vigilant and it is a question which must be constantly before the Government so that the harassment at Viramgam and the whole frontier may not be resumed or continued. Next, Sir, what about the religious liberty of Indian States. Twelve lakhs of Jains cannot go to Palitana. I am not going to refer to Palitana State and the Finance Member need not rise in his seat But I ask him if the Muhammadans are prevented from going to Mecca, will not the Government of India interfere? Supposing our Muhammadan friends were prevented by any foreign or international trouble from going to Mecca on pilgrimage, will it not be the duty of the Finance Member and the Home Member of the Government of India to come forward and assert and vindicate the right of our Muhammadan countrymen to go on pilgrimage to Mecca? In the same way, it is the duty of the Government to secure access to Palitana for these 12 lakhs of Jains in British India to go to Palitana will be restored. I hope that this at least is a thing for which Government will plead no necessity of a political character.

Sir, these are grounds on which I ask the House to throw out the Finance Bill. You cannot show me one department of the Government which deserves to be financed by the free vote of this House. Government has restored the six cuts which this House made deliberately. We cannot agree to heavy taxation arbitrarily levied and irresponsibly spent. The policy is this: Those who have much shall have more; those who have little shall have less. That is the result of the administration during the last five years. I say therefore that on grounds of liberty, peace, prosperity, public conscience, religious freedom, and on every other ground, this Government stands condemned before the people of this country and before the world and it does not deserve a single copper to finance its nefarious activities.

KING AMANULLAH'S VISIT

WHY IS IT SO SIGNIFICANT?

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

"Under Kemal Pasha, the Turks at long last turned the tide of European conquest, under Riza Khan, Persia once merely spheres of influence, shook off the burdens imposed by Britain and Russia; under Ibn Saud, Arabia has become more nearly a unity than at any time since the days of the great Caliphs, under Amanullah Khan, Afghanistan has extorted a recognition of her independence and has entered as a kingdom into the comity of nations.

"Not one of the Middle Eastern States escaped the pressure of European imperialism; not one of them but believes that that pressure, from which they have now obtained release, will be appplied again the moment they become weak. They stand before the West suspicious, resentful, and almost hostile. They fear the West even when it brings gifts, and they face painful dilemma.

"They cannot cope with the West unless they learn from it, but they fear to learn too much from it lest the new learning sap the foundations of their strength."

—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

"King Amanullah of Afghanistan has not been content with the reports of agents; he has come in person. That is a compliment not only to the West but to his own country, for it implies that King Amanullah has brought Afghanistan, once a congeries of savage and lawless tribes, to a degree of civilisation that permits its monarch to leave it with confidence to its own devices as none of his predecessors ever dared to do," adds the Manchester Guardian.

"While he studies Western civilisation in its own home the work of civilisation which he has so brilliantly begun is being pushed on vigorously in Afghanistan.

"It has brought strange things to the Afghan. The peasant tunes in to the great wireless stations of Eastern Europe: the soldier carries the latest arms and learns European drill: the merchant abandons bullock transport for the motor-lorry the gilded youth of the capital take their pilot's certificate; most wonderful of all, the children of rich and poor go regularly to school. These, however, are but the beginnings, and King Amanullah comes to Europe with his staff of experts to gain fresh knowledge for further development and to test for himself what type of men and of nations similar developments have produced in the West.

CUTTURAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"The responsibility of this country is perhaps greater than that of the other countries of which King Amanullah has been or will be the guest, for it is political as well as cultural. It is significant that for the work of modernisation King Amanullah has preferred to use French, German, of Russian heplers rather than British.

"To Britain, as it seems to Afghan opinion, Afghanistan is still but an object of policy, the possible battleground between Russia and the British Empire. The Afghan has no particular love for Russia, and has a shrewd distrust of the Red slogan of 'Freedom for the shackled races of the East' since the actual policy of Moscow is not very different from the old imperialism of Tsarist days.

"The obstacle to that imperialism is one again Britain, and once again the Afghan is willing to believe that Britain's aim is to use him for her own ends. It is of the utmost importance that that feeling should be removed and that King Amanullah should be convinced that what used to be known as a forward policy is not the policy of this country, but that, on the countrary, Britain intends to treat Afghanistan as an equal and wishes only to be of service to her.

"That is very important to Afghanistan: it is perhaps more important to this country. The keys of our Empire lie in the Middle East, and a threat there threatens the stability of the whole Imperial fabric. In that region we have many critics who may naturally look for support to an alliance of the liberated nations of the Middle East. In that alliance, if it comes into being, Afghanistan and its King must of necessity play a predominant part.

"It can be either a bridge between East and West, a factor in the uniting of the civilised world, or the spearhead of an Asiatic offensive against Europe. The decision will largely lie in the hands of the new men whom the convulsions and revolutions of recent years have brought to the leadership of their peoples.

OPPORTUNITY OF GREAT MOMENT.

"If they are convinced that the policy of Europe—and Europe means largely this country—is peace and co-operation instead of expansion and exploitation, the world will be spared a long period of unrest and danger. But they need to be convinced. It is in the chance that it affords to convince one of them that the visit of King Amanullah is not merely an interesting social event, but a political opportunity of great moment."

KING AMANULLAH

ENTERS NURSING HOME FOR OPERATIONS

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The Afghan Legation states that King Amanullah will probably enter nursing home, to-morrow, for an operation for tonsilitis.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928.

All reports agree that there are interesting developments in the little millsrtike we have in Bombay. The workers have behaved remarkably well, upholding the dignity of a great name. The workers belong to SIMPLEX.

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The trustees of an endowment have applied to the Government for a free site suitable for a school. The Government haven't replied yet, being too busy acquiring free land in Bardoli.

• • • • •

Bombay will shortly have a Light Aeroplane Club. It was pleasing to see one of them flying last week. A Bombay solicitor, who forgot to charge his client extra for having watched it through his window, continues in a semi-conscious state.

• • • •

It is the Martyrs' Week, and strange to relate the "Pioneer" has come under the lash of the Government. Read this:—

That the outspokenness of even the "Pioneer" is not exempt from official tyranny and pettiness is strikingly illustrated by a reliable despatch just received, that the Army Headquarters at Delhi have communicated to that paper that it is no more wanted at the Army Office.

• • • •

Its recent articles on the Simon Commission were not conducive to loyalty, such at least is the brass-hat verdict. Army Commands have been instructed to shun the "Pioneer." The remarks on the Viceroy's Commission were clearly liable to be misunderstood in the officers' mess where they have no use for Indians aspiring to Commissions.

• • • • •

For the "Pioneer" to have criticised Government was like the heir pointing at grandmother's wart. While the "Pioneer" lapsed into contumacy, the "Civil and Military Gazette" kept straight with tales of welcome to the Simon Strollers.

• • • •

Both the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" belong to the same Company. Army officers will, I suppose, stop their "Pioneer" and stick to the "Civil and Military Gazette." So what is lost on the swings will be won on the round-abouts.

• • •

The gossip-writer of an English paper computes that there are 250 bald heads in the House of Lords. In the majority of cases, there is nothing inside either.

• • • • •

Lord Lloyd proved a bully in office and a blight thereafter, but "C. K." gives a picture of him in the London "Daily Express", half Marcus Aurelius and half Napoleon. Let "C. K." have his say:—

His voice, I admit, is terrifying on occasions. I have seen Generals gibber with fear at it.

• • • • •

Generals do not flourish like blackberries in Western India, but those we had, used to scurry round the corner when Lord Lloyd spoke; so terrible was the tone of his voice that at Vimy Ridge, Field-Marshal Byng wired for Captain Lloyd. German generals fainted and gibbered as he did the throat-trick. Being a modest man, the real victor insisted on the matter remaining a secret.

• • • • •

No, have I made a mistake? Have I misunderstood "C. K."? I have looked up the dictionary and I see that the word "general" also means a "Superior Maid-of-all-work." Did he merely thunder in the pantry? "C. K." is irritatingly ambiguous.

• • • •

Let me quote again, it is so precious:—

Half an hour's conversation with him and one feels that one is the most brilliant talker in the world. I would rather have a talk with Lord Lloyd any day than a bottle of champagne.

• • • • •

There! He is, however, also capable of being reserved. The Mears Committee didn't find him either conversational or brilliant; his evidence rested, so to speak, on groggy feet.

• • • •

He is further described as the "most magnetic personality" whom, C. K. has ever met. Magnet draws iron—Lord Lloyd did draw and dump enormous quantities of ironware in Bombay. "When a job is well done, Lord Lloyd says so" remarks the eulogist. Lord Lloyd when he reads the encomium will, of course, say so to "C. K.", without I hope forgetting the champagne.

• • • • •

What does C. K. stand for? No prizes offered, but try it with C standing for Contractors.

• • • • •

We know well enough what he meant, but what the new magistrate actually said in his address was: "So long as I am on the bench you can rely upon me always tampering with justice and mercy."

FAMOUS MEN OF OXFORD

CULTURAL CENTRE OF BRITAIN

Sir Michael Sadler, who is taking so prominent a part in the movement to preserve the beauties of Oxford in connection with the Oxford Preservation Trust, writing in the "London Mercury," says:—

"Emerson wrote of 'the poetic influence which comes from the heart of Oxford.' Its beauty is a treasure which does not belong to the men and women of this country alone. Huber, the German traveller, who wrote a good book on the English universities, gives one of the best descriptions of the green belt and the city which it engirdles: 'Only in the works of Claude and Poussin could we find a spot to compare with this.' Georges Grappe in "Los Pierres d' Oxford" sees, with French eyes for pattern, that the grave city gains from the beauty of its frame. And when, in July, 1896, Woodrow Wilson, recruiting from over-work at Princeton, visited Oxford, he wrote home to his wife:—

" 'We have had only the afternoon to look about us, but, dear me, a mere glance at Oxford is enough to take one's heart by storm ..... It is what nature as well as art has done for the incomparable place that has taken us captive. I have seen as much that made me feel alien as that which made me feel at home since I came to England—but Oxford! .....If there were a place for me here, America would see me again only to sell the house and fetch you and the children.'

"Like Emerson, Grappe and Huber, he found 'the fascination of Oxford extraordinary.'

"Moved by memories of what he had got from her, Thomas Seccombe wrote of Oxford:—

" 'Oxford in its purple cup among the low hills of the heart of England, surmounted by its spires and bathed in the lush greens of the Thames Valley, appeals to many as the place beautiful. The countryside in which Shelley learned to observe nature, and which was described for a later age in "Thyrsis" and the "Scholar-Gipsy", lends a glamour to every name on the road or river within ten miles of the city..... So far from maintaining a rigid devotion to impossible loyalties, it is always changing. It alters like a cloud in the wind; while the younger generation flits by, takes an impress—and vanishes.'

"Part of the secret of Oxford lies in her beauty. Her beauty is in peril, and can still be saved."

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